The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

Vol. II. No. 474. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED......... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

Third Week of the engagement of the celebrated Irish Comedian, MR. JOHN DREW, Who is received nightly by crowded and delighted audiences. On This WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1860, The Performances will commence with the Laughable Farce, entitled KILL OR CURE.

Mr. Marmaduke Mildmam - Mr. Holston
Mr. Brown - Mr. H. Barfoot.
John - Mr. Housefield.
Apothecary - Mr. Pearson.
Mrs. Brown - Mrs. Burkinshaw.

To be followed by first time in Dublin, a Drama in Two Acts, written by John Brougham, Esq., entitled THE IRISH EMIGRANT.

A most truthful portrait of the Poor Emigrant just landed on the shores of America, sick and in poverty, and yet too proud to beg.

Patrick O'Brien - The Irish Emigrant - Mr. John Drew.
Polly obalink - Mrs. Burkinshaw.
Henry Travers - Mr. Charlie Weston.
Tom Bobalink - Mr. Frank Huntley.

To conclude with the laughable farce, entitled THE OMNIBUS.

Pat Rooney - Mr John Drew
Master Tom Dobbs - Mr H Barfoot
Mrs Dobbs - Mrs C Stephenson.

Stage Manager, Mr. Granby.—Musical Director, Mr. Levey. Doors Open at a quarter to Seven, to Commence at a quarter-past Seven.

Private Boxes, £1 5s., £1 10s., and £2; Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO. MADAME CLARA NOVELLO'S FAREWELL.

Mr. Harris respectfully announces THREE GRAND CONCERTS, on Friday Evening, November 9th, 1860, Saturday Morning, Nov. 10th, Saturday Evening, November 10th, on which occasions the distinguished Vocalist, Madame Clara Novello, will have the honour to appear, and take her final leave of her Dublin friends, assisted by the popular and eminently successful London Glee and Madrigal Union (under the direction of Mr. Land), and comprising the following members:—Miss Eyles, Mr. Baxter, Mr. W. Cummins, Mr. Land, and Mr. Lawler. Solo Pianoforte, Mdlle. Anna Molique. Solo Violin, Herr Molique. Conductor, Mr. Land.

Admission—Reserved Seats, 3s 6d; Gallery, 2s 6d; Promenade, 1s 6d.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. Bussell, Westmoreland-street; Pigott, Grafton-street; Moses, Westmoreland-street; Shade, Westmoreland-street; Bray, Westmoreland-street; Scates, College-green; Wiseheart, Sackville-street; Wiseheart, Suffolk-street; and Gunn, Westland-row.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Members are informed that the first Grand Concert for the season will take place on THIS (WEDNESDAY EVENING), the 7th of NOVEMBER.

ARTISTES: Madame Clara Novello, The London Glee and Madrigal Union. Miss Eyles, Mr. W. H. Cumming, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. Land. Pianoforte—Mdlle. Anna Molique. Violin—Herr Molique.

Tickets will be issued This Day, from Four to Half-past Five o'clock. (By order), HENRY BUSSELL, Secretary.

P.S.—A Ballot will take place previous to the Concert, and Members having friends to propose are requested to furnish the Secretary with the necessary information.

ANTIENT CONCERTS.

MADAME CLARA NOVELLO'S FAREWELL VISIT TO IRELAND. The Society's First Grand Concert for the ensuing season will take place on TO-MORROW, (Thursday Next), the 8th inst.

ARTISTES. Madame Clara Novello, Miss Eyles, | Mr Cumming, Mr Lawlor.

PROGRAMME: Part 1—Selections from the "MESSIAH" (Handel). Part 2—Selections from the "CREATION" (Haydn)

TICKET—will be issued to Members and Associates This Day, from Half-past Four to Five o'clock in the Afternoon. Committee Rooms, Great Brunswick-street.

WILHEM'S POPULAR AND SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF MUSIC (ITS THEORY AND PRACTICE), SIGHT AND PART SINGING, SOLMISATION, VOCALISATION, &c. Mr. GASKIN'S WINTER SERIES OF CLASSES.

Mr. Gaskin's Elementary Class (Ladies), THIS DAY (Wednesday), at Two o'clock, Sussex Concert Room, Kingstown.

Mr. Gaskin's Private Choral Society (Ladies and Gentlemen), for the practice of Sacred and Secular Part Music, Operatic Selections, Glees, Madrigals, &c., every Thursday Evening, at Eight o'clock.

Mr. Gaskin's New and Select Elementary Class (Ladies), Second Lesson, FRIDAY NEXT, at Two o'clock; Gentlemen Eight o'clock.

Mr. Gaskin's Preparatory Classes (Private), every Saturday, between the hours of Ten and Four o'clock. PRIVATE CLASS ROOMS, 40, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

THE DUBLIN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland, 36, WESTLAND ROW. Patron—His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin. "Prove all things: hold fast that which is good." The INAUGURAL MEETING will be held (if the Lord will) in the ROUND ROOM OF THE ROTUNDO, on This Wednesday Evening, NOVEMBER 7, 1860. The Chair will be taken, at half-past 7 o'clock, by His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

The Meeting will be addressed by the Ven Archdeacon Gregg, D D; the Rev H K Poole, A M, F T C D; the Rev A M Pollock A M; J E Walsh, Esq, Q C, LL D; R R Warren, Esq, Q C; R G Collis, Esq, &c., &c.

Admission (Ladies and Gentlemen) free, by Tickets, to be had from the clergy of the city; from the Booksellers; from any Member of Committee; or from the Assistant Secretary, at the Rooms of the Association, 36, Westland-row, where also Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Membership may be obtained.

CHARLES STANFORD, D.D.
HERCULES H DICKINSON, A.M. } Hon.
THOMAS MILLS, A.M. } Secs.
RICHARD J GREENE, A.M.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY. THIS EVENING (Wednesday), November 7th, a Public Meeting will (D. V.) be held in the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Northumberland-avenue, Kingstown, on behalf of the above Society, when the Rev. Arthur Tidman, D. D. Foreign Secretary to the Society, with other Speakers, will address the meeting, and communicate important information from the various fields of the society's labours.

The chair will be taken at seven o'clock.

A Collection will be taken up after each service.

The attendance and liberal aid of Christian friends of all denominations are respectfully solicited.

Contributions from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev J D Smith, Kingstown; Henry Leachman, Esq., Glenageary; and by the Rev John Hands, the Society's Secretary, 34, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin, and 2, Brookville, Monkstown.

PRAYER MEETING — DORSET INSTITUTION. A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock. The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION. TO THE CONSERVATIVE BURGESSES OF THE ROTUNDO, MOUNTJOY, AND NORTH DOCK WARDS.

All Conservatives in the above-named Wards to whom objections have been taken, and for whom claims have been served, are most earnestly requested to attend at the Old City Assembly House, 58, William-street, on or before FRIDAY next, between the hours of Eleven and Three o'clock, to sustain their right to the franchise, in order that they may have a vote at the forthcoming Election on the 25th instant, for Town Council, and on the 3rd of December next for Borough Assessor.

(By order) THOMAS H. ATKINSON, Assist. Sec. City of Dublin Conservative Committee Rooms, 28, College-green, 6th November, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. MULLINGAR NOVEMBER FAIR, On MONDAY and TUESDAY, 12th and 13th NOVEMBER, a SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN (With 1st, 2nd, and Third Class Carriages), Will leave the BROADSTONE TERMINUS, Dublin, at Five o'clock, Morning, calling as follows:—

Blanchardstown,	5.12 a.m.	Ferns Lock	6.7 a.m.
Clonsilla	5.20 "	Enfield	6.22 "
Lucan	5.25 "	Moyvalley	6.30 "
Leixlip	5.34 "	Hill of Down	6.42 "
Maynooth	5.46 "	Killucan	7.5 "
Kilcock	5.58 "		

And will arrive in Mullingar about 7-30 o'clock, Morning.

This Train will Return from Mullingar at Half-past Two, (calling at intermediate Stations to set down passengers), and will arrive in Dublin about Five o'clock Afternoon.

N.B.—Special Trains will be in readiness for the conveyance of Cattle.

W. FORBES, Manager. Broadstone, Dublin, 2nd November, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. Alterations of Trains on and after the 1st NOVEMBER, 1860.

DOWN TRAINS.

The 4 p m from Dublin will not stop at Moyvalley and Hill of Down.

The 5 0 p m from Dublin will run on to Mullingar, and stop at intermediate Stations.

The 7 30 p m Mail from Dublin, will stop at Clonsilla.

A Train will leave Athenry for Galway at 9 47 a m, on the arrival of the 9 0 a m from Tuam.

UP TRAINS.

A Train will leave Mullingar at 7 a m for Dublin, and stop at intermediate stations.

The 11 30 a m Train from Galway to Athenry will be altered to 10 40 a m.

ATHENRY AND TUAM LINE. DOWN TRAINS.

A Train will leave Athenry for Tuam at 11 15 a m.

The 12 15 p m Train will be altered to 1 5 p m.

UP TRAINS.

The 6 15 a m Train will be discontinued.

The 3 p m Parliamentary Train will be altered to 3 45 p m.

Additional Trains will leave Tuam at 9 a m, 12 15 p m, and 7 50 p m.

W. FORBES, Manager. Broadstone, Dublin, 30th October, 1860.

DUNDALK, ENNISKILLEN, AND LONDONDERRY RAILWAYS. OPENING OF THE LINE TO COOTEHILL.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1860, Trains will run as under:—

DOWN TRAINS.

Miles.			1st, 2nd, & 3rd Class. 1	1st, 2nd, Class. 2	1st, 2nd, & 3rd Class. 3	1st, 2nd, & 3rd Class. 4
			A M	A M	P M	P M
	Dublin,	Departs		8 30	1 0	5 0
54½	Dundalk,	"	5 0	10 55	3 25	7 20
77	Ballybay,	"	8 15	12 5	4 25	8 45
84	Rockcorry,	"	8 33	12 23	4 40	9 0
85	Cootehill,	Arrives	8 45	12 35	4 55	9 15
118	Enniskillen,	"	10 10	1 40	6 10	10 55
176	Londonderry,	"		4 40	9 20	

UP TRAINS.

Miles.			1st, 2nd, & 3rd Class. 1	1st, 2nd, & 3d Class. 2	1st, 2nd, & 3rd Class. 3	1st, 2nd, & 3rd Class. 4
			A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
	Londonderry,	Departs			8 10	12 30
60	Enniskillen,	"	5 0		11 40	3 35
106½	Cootehill,	"	6 30	11 0	12 45	5 5
102	Rockcorry,	"	6 45	11 12	1 0	5 12
97	Ballybay	Arrives	7 5	11 30	1 15	5 35
72	Dundalk	"	8 55		2 30	6 45
176	Dublin	"	11 0		5 20	10 10

N.B.—On Cootehill Fair Days, a special Train will leave Ballybay at 1-30 p.m. for Cootehill, and return at 2-40 p.m. to Ballybay. Fares between Ballybay and Cootehill—1st Class, 1s 6d; 2nd Class, 1s 2nd; 3rd Class, 9d. Return, 1st Class, 2s 3d; 2nd Class, 1s 9d; 3rd Class, 1s.

Car leaves Cavan daily (Sunday excepted) at 10-15 a.m., arriving in Cootehill at 12-30 p.m. and returns to Cavan at 5 p.m. THOMAS EDWARDS, Secretary.

ITALY AND THE ITALIANS. A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED (D.V.) on the above subject, by the Rev. WM. ARTHUR, A.M., of London, who has lately returned from Italy, in the METROPOLITAN HALL on next Friday Evening, November 9, 1860, at Eight o'clock.

Tickets of Admission—Galleries, 6d; body of the hall, 1s; platform, 1s 6d; to be had at the door.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND. Dr. Porter intends to commence the Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Surgery, on Thursday Next, the 8th Nov., at 3 o'clock p.m.

CITY OF DUBLIN HOSPITAL. The Introductory Address, prior to the opening of the Medical Session at this Hospital, will be delivered in the LECTURE THEATRE, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, the 8th inst., at Four o'clock, by J. H. Power, Esq., one of the Surgeons of the Hospital, and Professor of Anatomy in the Royal College of Surgeons.

THE DUBLIN ATHENÆUM, 33, ANGLESEA-STREET. The Institution will be opened to Members producing their cards, on THURSDAY MORNING NEXT, the 8th inst., at 10 a.m., and on every day after (Sundays excepted), until further notice.

The Building will be open from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m.

The Subscription is fixed at 10s. per annum, payable in advance. Gentlemen desirous of becoming members are requested to forward to the Librarian their names, addresses, and occupations, together with the name of some respectable householder, as reference. On receipt of this information the names of Candidates will be submitted to the General Committee for consideration.

C. LE POER KENNEDY, Librarian.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, LOWER ABBEY-STREET. ELECTRO-BIOLOGY AND PHRENOLOGY. PROFESSOR G. W. STONE has the honour to announce that, in order to accommodate all classes, and in consequence of the place being better adapted to his purpose than the room he occupied at the Rotundo, he will perform the amusing and astonishing experiments in ELECTRO-BIOLOGY at the Theatre of the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, on the Evenings of This Day, Wednesday, and Friday, November 6th, 7th, and 9th, commencing at Eight o'clock.

Admission, Gallery, 6d; Second Seats, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s. Members of the Institute Half price to first and second seats.

N.B.—The last Class for instructions in Electro-Biology will meet at the above-named Room, on SATURDAY EVENING, November 10th, at Eight o'clock, when all who attend will be enabled to perform the Experiments with perfect success in the various phases of Animal Magnetism.

Terms to the Class £1 1s.

Tickets may be obtained during the day of the Secretary, at the Institute, and at the door.

P.S.—Phrenological Examinations may be obtained daily, at No. 8, Upper Sackville-street, between the hours of Twelve Noon and Five p.m. Terms—Verbal Examinations, 5s 6d; full Written Charts, 12s 6d.

THE LORD BISHOP OF DOWN, CONNOR, AND DROMORE V. THE REVDS. DR. MILLER, VICAR OF BELFAST, AND S. G. POTTER, INCUMBENT OF STRATFORD-ON-SLANEY, DIOCESE OF LEIGHLIN.

It is sufficiently known, through the medium of the public journals, under what circumstances legal proceedings have been instituted by the Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, against the well-known and deservedly respected clergymen of our Church named above.

The simple fact in the case is, that the Rev. Dr. Miller invited the Rev. S. G. Potter to preach in his church in Belfast on 12th August, and in aid of the Ballysillan Church Fund.

The Bishop issued an inhibition against Mr. Potter's preaching in Dr. Miller's Church. The latter, conceiving that he had ample and entire control over his own pulpit, to open it to any lawfully-ordained minister of our Church, of sound doctrine, of exemplary life, and of unsullied character, requested Mr. Potter to preach, as he had undertaken, and as Dr. Millar had invited him to do, and Mr. Potter preached, accordingly, in Dr. Miller's Church. In consequence of the disregard shown to his Lordship's inhibition, he has instituted a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court against each of these clergymen respectively.

The Rev. Dr. Miller, in the assertion of a hitherto acknowledged and undisputed right, and the Rev. S. G. Potter in availing himself of a hitherto lawfully-accorded and unquestioned privilege, have thus been involved in a course of litigation of the most expensive character.

It is enough to say, for the present, that a more urgent and important claim can hardly be imagined than that of the Revds. Dr. Miller and S. G. Potter upon Christian sympathy and support from all members of our Church, lay and clerical. The rights and liberties of our clergy necessarily involve those of the laity; and unless there is some very great mistake, misconception, or miscalculation as to the spirit of the present times, it cannot be supposed for a moment that two of the ministers of our Church, whose names and reputation are second to none for fidelity and devotion to the maintenance and furtherance of the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, will be allowed to suffer for a conscientious, and, as it is firmly believed, a perfectly lawful vindication and exercise of a liberty never, so far, attempted to be resisted or denied.

As the expenses attending this suit are now accruing, and require to be met during its progress, the Committee earnestly hope that the assistance sought for may be afforded as promptly as the exigency of the case demands.

In conclusion, the Committee are desirous, in consequence of a prevalent misconception on this point, to state clearly that they neither desire nor contemplate in any way a factious opposition to the due and legitimate exercise of Episcopal authority; the power to inhibit is one which absolute necessity may require to be exercised, and its exercise may be essential to the maintenance of sound doctrine and salutary discipline in the Church, but its application should be sanctioned by the lawfulness of the mode in which it may be carried out, and the ascertained proof of the necessity of its adoption.

The following clergymen have kindly consented to receive contributions towards defraying the expenses of the Revds. Dr. Miller and S. G. Potter in this suit:—

The Rev. C. S. Stanford, D.D. | Rev. Thomas Wallace
Rev. E. Nangle. | Rev. Thomas Scott.
Rev. B. H. Johnson. | Thomas H. Thompson, Esq.

LIEUT.-COLONEL BOYES, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, 21, Clarinda-terrace, Kingstown.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION. ELECTION OF WARDMASTER.

The Guardians of the above Union will, on THURSDAY, the 15th NOVEMBER instant, proceed to Elect a competent person to fill the Office of Wardmaster, now vacant in the Workhouse. Salary £10 per annum, with second-class rations, and a furnished apartment.

Two Solvent Sureties, in the sum of £30, will be required for the faithful discharge of the duties of the office.

Applications in the handwriting of the applicants, naming sureties, and accompanied with testimonials of character and competency, to be forwarded to me, on or before Wednesday, the 14th instant, at Twelve o'clock, and candidates to be in attendance at the Board-room, on the following day, at One o'clock precisely.

(By order) GEORGE HEPBURN, Clerk of the Union. Board-room, James'-street, 1st Nov., 1860.

WORK WELL DONE. SEMPSTRESS INSTITUTION, 76, GRAFTON-STREET,

Every description of Needlework, including Ladies' Underclothing, and Dressing Gowns.

Dresses made and repaired; Gentlemen's Shirts; Clergymen's Surplices; Gowns, Bands, Quilting, &c.

Workers may be engaged by the day at Ladies' own houses.

Subscriptions in aid of the Funds of this Institution will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Matron, at 76, Grafton-street, or by Miss Henn, 3, Wilton-place, Secretary Warerooms, on the first floor.

☞ Take Notice—Entrance through the shop of the Industrial Institution.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT, BALL'S BRIDGE. OFFICE—39, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, DUBLIN.

President—The Right Hon. the Earl of MAYO.

Patrons—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon Joseph Napier, the Right Hon the Earl of Roden, the Right Hon Baron Greene, the Hon C P Crampton, the Hon and Very Rev the Dean of St Patrick's, &c; the Ven the Archdeacon of Kildare.

Patronesses—The Countess of Mayo, the Lady Charlotte Wolfe, the Lady Maria Forrester, the Hon Mrs Pakenham, Mrs Greene.

Trustees—Hon G HADCOCK, E J SMITH, Esq; H TWEEDY, Esq, M D.

Committee—Mrs Wolseley, Mrs R P Hackett, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Simon Foot, Mrs Ormsby, Hon George Handcock, J H Hamilton, Esq, M P Anthony Lefroy, Esq, MP; Rev Philip Smith, R J Greene, Esq; Dr Tweedy, Rev R J L M'Ghee, Dr M'Clintock; Dr Law, James Hawkins, Esq; Edward J Smith, Esq; Rev Frizelle, Rev D Stuart, Rev C Wolseley, M A Saurin, Esq; Rev W G Carroll.

J HANS HAMILTON, Esq, M P, Hon.
ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq, M P, Secs.
Rev W G CARROLL, Sec.
39, Upper Baggot-street.

The Committee, thankfully acknowledging the very liberal support which they have received during the past year, very earnestly solicit renewed subscriptions.

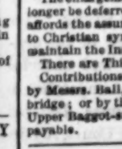
The Report for 1859 is now printed, and can be had on application to the Secretary.

The enlargement of the laundry and dryingroom (which could no longer be deferred) has required a serious outlay; but past experience affords the assurance that this appeal shall not be addressed in vain to Christian sympathy for the means to meet this expenditure and maintain the Institution in full efficacy.

There are Thirty-eight inmates in the house.

Contributions will be received by any member of the Committee, by Messrs. Ball, Bankers, Henry-street; at the Institution, Ball's-bridge; or by the Secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

STEAM FROM GALWAY. THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT,

For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F. Steerage Passengers by the Boston Vessels taken Free to New York.

FROM GALWAY—"Leinster," for Boston, November 20th. "Prince Albert," for New York, December 18.

THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:

To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.

To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £17 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.; including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.

Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £2. Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent. For freight or further particulars, apply to THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

Sermons.

THE ANNUAL CHARITY SERMON, in aid of the fund of the Charitable Association, for the Relief of Distressed Persons of every Denomination in the City of Dublin, will be preached (God willing) in Bethesda Chapel, On SUNDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 11th, 1860, By the Rev. JOHN ALCOCK, A.M., Chaplain.

The Charitable Association, founded in Bethesda Chapel in 1805, has received the support of the benevolent for fifty-five years.

Its object is to send its Visitors to the abodes of the well-conducted and industrious poor of this city, who usually support themselves by their own earnings, but who, from sickness or other circumstances, are temporarily thrown out of employment. It does not embrace those who are objects for the Poorhouse, nor encourage mendicancy by indiscriminate almsgiving, but exercises much circumspection in disbursing the funds placed at its disposal. When the Visitor is satisfied of the merits of a case, he is empowered to grant relief without any delay; and thus many have been preserved from burdens on the public, and enabled them to maintain themselves and their families.

The funds are now quite exhausted, and the Committee must mainly depend on the result of the Appeal to be made on the occasion for aid to carry on their good work during the approaching winter.

Contributions from those who cannot attend the Sermon will be thankfully received by any of the following Committee Visitors:—Rev John Alcock, Rev W P H Dobbin, Rev H R Callahan, Rev John Hare, Rev J J MacSorley, Rev Henry Hare, Rev E Marks, D D; Rev S M Moore, Rev J O'Carroll, Rev E O'Meara, Rev J Phipps, Rev T R Shore, Rev H V White, Dr Tweedy, Mr Marks, Miss Daniel, Miss Hallahan.

Treasurers—David La Touche and Co., Esqrs., Bankers, Castle-street. Secretary—Rev Henry V White, 1, Wesley-place, Clanbrassil-street.

Registrar—J G Strickland, Esq, Hospital, Rutland-square. LETTER BOX, No. 54, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will (D.V.) Preach to Young Men, in the METROPOLITAN HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 8th November, at Eight o'clock.

Young Men, these Sermons are exclusively for you. The Members of the Association desire your benefit; come, and hear the Word of the Lord next Thursday Evening. Admission Free.

W. J. STOKES, Secretary. Library and Office, 103, Middle Abbey-street. Dublin, 5th November, 1860.

THE REV. J. D. POWELL will preach (D.V.) in the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, Lower Abbey-street, On SUNDAY NEXT, NOV. 11, 1860, At Twelve o'clock Noon, and Seven p.m. A Collection will be made after each Service for the Circuit Aid Fund.

WHITWORTH HOSPITAL, DRUMCONDRA. A SERMON will be preached in St. George's Church, in aid of this Institution, on SUNDAY, DECEMBER 23, by the Rev. DAVID STEWART, A.B.

As the benefits of this Hospital are neither limited nor local, the Committee give this early intimation of the sermon, in hope that no arrangement for another, which would interfere with the claims of this deserving charity may be, made.

Education.

ACADEMY OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, 11, CHARLEMONT-PLACE, The Organist of St. Bridget's Church—PRINCIPAL. Prospectuses on application.

EDUCATION.—A LADY living in Great Brunswick-street, and who has been Professor of the French and English languages during twelve years in France, would be happy to receive pupils at her own residence, or to attend schools or private families; advertiser would also give finishing lessons in music.—A line addressed to "H. M.," Teacher, Office of the Irish Times, will be attended to.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—Mons. Le Bastier (from Paris) begs to inform the Public that he continues his instruction in the French Language; private lessons and separate Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen limited to four pupils; schools and families attended; preparation for Military and Civil Service; pupils enter in a course of conversation from the first lesson.—Apply at No. 18, D'Olier-street.

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION AVENUE, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN, RE-OPENED ON THE 1st OF AUGUST.

H. T. Humphreys receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention.

The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations.

Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good library, and to extensive collections in Natural History.

The Playground is large. Day Pupils also received. Unexceptional references given and required.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD. PRINCIPALS: REV. CHARLES W. BENSON, A.B., T.C.D.; FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D.

Classical Masters—THOMAS TOMLINSON, Sch. and First Classical Sizar, T.C.D, and JAMES CURRAN, Sch. T.C.D.

Science Master—JOHN HOLMES, First Honorman in Science, T.C.D., lately Head Mathematical Master, Royal School, Dungannon.

Hebrew Master—ROBERT CONOLLY, Hebrew Sizar, T.C.D.

French and German Master—Rev. OSCAR KRAHMER, of Jena University.

Writing and Drawing Master—WILLIAM HAYWARD.

A few Boarders received.

The pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a field in the neighbourhood.

EVENING MATHEMATICAL CLASS—KINGSTOWN.—Instruction imparted on thoroughly foundational principles, in Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, Mensuration, Trigonometry, &c. Evenings—Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Terms—Half-a-Guinea per Month.—Address "J. A. C.," 42, Northumberland-avenue, Kingstown.

Legal Notices.

LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND). NOTICE OF LOT WITHDRAWN.

In re Estate of Robert Albert Hickson, a Minor, Owner; said Robert Albert Hickson, by his testamentary guardians, Petitioners.

LOT No. 1 of this Estate having been Sold by private Contract, same will not be put up for sale at the Auction advertised to be held on the 23rd November instant.

Dated this 6th November, 1860.

SAMUEL F. ADAIR, Solicitor having carriage of sale, 25, Clare-street, Dublin.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.

In the matter of the Estate of Sir Henry John Brownrigg, Administrator de bonis non of Robert Shearman, deceased, Owner; Ex-parte John Bridges and Anne Worthington, Petitioners.

TO BE SOLD, before the Honourable Judge Dobbs, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of November, 1860, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court, Inns-quay, Dublin, at Twelve o'clock, the following Lands, as specified in the printed Rental and particulars in this matter—viz., the Lands of DAMMA LOWER, situate in the Barony of Cranagh, and County of Kilkenny, held under lease for three lives and 41 years, from the death of the survivor, which took place in June, 1855,—comprising 368a. 1r. 32p., statute measure, and producing a profit rent of £110 8s 11d.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1860.

C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

The Lands of Damma Lower, containing 363a. 3r. 0p. plantation, equivalent to 588a. 1r. 32p., statute measure, are situate in the Parish of Ballycallen, Barony of Cradagh, and County of Kilkenny, about three miles West of the City of Kilkenny, on the road leading thence to Kilmanagh. The lands are respectably tenanted, the soil sound, producing good crops of Wheat and Oats, and admirably suited to the growth of Green Crops. The proximity of this Estate to Kilkenny, from which town there is direct Railway communication with the ports of Dublin and Waterford, and also with the South of Ireland, renders it a highly valuable and desirable investment.

Proposals for sale will be received up to the 2nd day of November, 1860, by the solicitors having the carriage of the proceedings, and submitted to the Honourable Judge Dobbs for approval.

For rentals and further particulars, apply at the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, in the city of Dublin;

Sir MATTHEW BARRINGTON, Bart., SON, & JEFFERS, Solicitors for the Owner, 10, Ely-place, Dublin;

Messrs. BRIDGES and SON, Solicitors, Red Lion-square, London, W.C.; or to

Messrs. GALLOWAY & CONNOR, Solicitors, having the carriage of the sale, 35, North Cumberland street, Dublin.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—All persons having any accounts or claims against Peter Haley, of 92, Cork-street, Dublin, Builder and Slater, will please send in such claims, particularising the nature thereof, on or before the 1st day of DECEMBER next, to James Davis, Solicitor, 74, Dame-street.

Houses and Lands.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED RESIDENCE, KINGSTOWN.

The House No. 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-AVENUE, to be Let for the winter season, or by the year, fully and handsomely furnished, and with coachhouse and stable.

From its close proximity to the railway and different places of worship, the above would be found a most comfortable winter residence, and perfectly aired, being at present occupied by a family of respectability.—For terms and cards to view, apply to Talbot Coall, House and Land Agent, George's-street, Kingstown.

TO BE LET, FULLY FURNISHED, until the 15th April next, a detached house, close to Shankhill Station, containing dining and drawingroom, four bedrooms, servants' apartments, &c. It has coachhouse, stable, lock-up yard, and garden. Terms 30 Guineas.—Apply at 108, Stephen's-green.

TO BE LET, the HOUSE AND PREMISES, No. 41, Capel-street, measuring 18 feet in front, and 51 feet in depth. The tenant will be required to expend money in repairs, and a lease will be given.—Apply to Messrs. Stewarts and Kincaid, 6, Leinster-street, Dublin.

DETACHED VILLA RESIDENCES.

Messrs. BENTLEY respectfully invite the attention of the public to the very beautiful Building Sites for Detached Residences on their Lands at Foxrock, Stillorgan, and Kerrymount, on the Bray line of railway, situated about a mile and a half from Kingstown and Blackrock. The sites on Westminster-road, now nearly completed, and leading to the new railway station, about being erected, are particularly worthy of attention. The views of sea and mountain are most extensive, varied, and attractive.

Parties building on these sites will have the decided advantage of being supplied with Bricks, Stone, Lime, and Sand on the Lands at extremely moderate charges, and the rents expected are not more than one-fourth the amount charged for less eligible sites in and about Kingstown.

BENTLEY & SON, 110, Grafton-street.

COUNTY GALWAY.

The following GRAZING FARMS TO BE LET, from the 1st November next:—

Part of the Townland of GUNNOD, containing 165a. Irish.
CLOONKEEN (NETTERVILLE), 60a. Irish).
KILCOOSH, 246a. Irish.

These Lands, part of the Estate of Mrs. Netterville Gerrard, are situated within five miles of Ballygar; three of Mountbellew; ten from Roscommon, and about nine from the Woodlawn Station M. G. W. Railway.

The Herds will show the Lands.

For terms, and further particulars, apply to MATTHEW WELD O'CONNOR, Esq., Land Agent, Longford.

September 27, 1860.

WANTED, before the 1st December, a moderate-sized HOUSE, at the South side. Rent and taxes not to exceed £45.—Address "Q. N., House," Irish Times Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE, or LODGINGS.—WANTED, for six months, in the neighbourhood of Merrion, or Fitzwilliam-square, four bedrooms, 2 sittingrooms, and servants' room; or a small-sized Furnished House—Apply to "B. B.," Irish Times Office.

LECTURE ROOM.—WANTED, by a Literary Society, one evening in the week, during the winter months, a Room suitable for the above purpose, situated in the immediate neighbourhood of Dame-street, Westmoreland-street, or Grafton-street. The Room should be thoroughly ventilated, well lighted, and capable of accommodating 200 persons.—Address, stating terms and size of room, to "X. Y. Z.," Irish Times Office.

A FIRST-RATE Central Situation for Offices, &c.—TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED, the Upper part of the House, No 1, D'Olier-street, fronting Carlisle-bridge, Westmoreland-street, and D'Olier-street. There are two drawingrooms and five bedrooms, with basement storey. The situation is the most central in the city, close to Sackville-street, the Bank of Ireland, and most of the public offices.—Apply to H. Maclean, House and Land Agent, 6, Westmoreland-street.

Lodgings.

KINGSTOWN—APARTMENTS AND BOARD.—An English lady having taken that commodious house, 1, Victoria-terrace, Kingstown, is prepared to receive a limited number of Ladies and Gentlemen, who will secure all the advantages of a comfortable home on moderate terms. The house is in one of the best situations in Kingstown, facing the sea, over which it commands an extensive view, and is within three minutes' walk of the Railway. It is roomy and well furnished, and, both as a summer and winter residence, will be found thoroughly comfortable.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED—A Sittingroom and Bedroom, on the same floor, and attendance; no other lodgers, reference given and required. Inquire at No. 1, Leicester-avenue, Rathgar.—Terms very moderate.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—Drawingroom, with one or two bedrooms, well furnished in a quiet, respectable house, at Sandymount, where there are no children, or other lodgers. Terms very moderate. Busses pass every three quarters of an hour.—Address "H. D.," Irish Times Office.

FURNISHED LODGINGS, 58, AUNGIER-STREET.—Two Furnished Bedrooms to let, or two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board.

WANTED, by a Lady, a FURNISHED BEDROOM, in a Protestant family, where there are no children. South side, front parlour preferred.—Address "S. S.," Irish Times Office.

Auctions.

LITERARY SALE-ROOMS, 31, ANGLESEA-STREET.

Miscellaneous Books; also some valuable Paintings and Engravings, including some fine specimens by Teniers, Ostade, Old Frank, Moreland, Vandeneer, Crome, Barret, Albano, Guido's Aurora in large frame; Wilkie's Engravings; A fine Status of Eve, after Bailey; a large Pair of Cary's Globes; An Ebony Flute, Library Bookcases, patent Erard Harp; Guitars, and other Effects.

Will be SOLD by AUCTION, in these Rooms, On THIS DAY, 7th November, 1860, and following days, Commencing at One o'clock.

Among the Books will be found—Ware's Irish Antiquities, by Harris, 2 vols; Heath's Shakspere, 6 vols; Border's Bible, 4 vols; Butler's Lives of the Saints, 5 vols; Bryant's Mythology, 3 vols; Bowyer's Lives of the Popes, 7 vols; Locke's Works, 3 vols; Sharpe's London Magazine, 12 vols; Edwards' Views in Scinde; Clarke's Bible, 6 vols; Doddridge's Expositor, 4 vols; Stockdale's Hume and Smollett, 16 vols; Gibbon's Rome, 12 vols; Hooke's Roman History, 11 vols; Blackwood's Magazine, 31 vols; Edinburgh Cabinet Library 28 vols; De Foe's Novels 20 vols; Household Words and Narrative, 14 vols; Fuller's Worthies, 4 vols; Mechanics Magazine, 25 vols; Wellington Dispatches, 8 vols; Partington's Cyclopædia, 7 vols; Sermons in MS, 26 vols; Campbell's Letters, 3 vols; Goldsmith's Animated Nature, 4 vols; James's Richard Cœur de Lion, 4 vols, &c.

H. LEWIS, Auctioneer, 31, Anglesea-street.

UPPER MOUNT-STREET.

Select Sale of prime Modern Household Furniture.

A Grand Square Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard; A pair of handsome Buhl Pedestal Cabinets, with Glass Doors; Library Bookcases, hand-some Drawingroom Clock, in richly Gilt Frame and Glass Shade; A variety of Mantelpiece and Cabinet Ornaments, Dessert Service of Worcester China, painted with flowers; Long Dinner Service, Morning and Evening ditto, Large Doll's House, seven feet by five feet six inches high; Small Medicine Chest, beautiful Model of a Schooner, Paintings and Prints, several Vols. of Books, Gas Chandeliers, &c.; Also a few dozen of superior Wine and Spirits, including some rare old Port, vintage of 1847, shipped by Hunt, Roup, Teigue, and Co.; Very fine old Brown Sherry, and Twelve-year old Whiskey.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, the Proprietor going to reside in England, on TO-MORROW, the 7th November, 1860, on the premises, No. 38, UPPER MOUNT-STREET, the entire suitable and excellent Furniture and effects, comprising (in addition to the above) parlour, drawingroom, and study chairs; a set of Imperial dinner tables, pedestal sideboards, beautifully shaped; marquetrie cabinet, with marble top; easy chairs, loungers, ottomans, antique chair of the Louis Quatorze period; brackets, sofa, loo, work, and occasional tables; teapoy, Davenport, what-nots, chall and damask mereen window curtains and hangings, Brussels and Kidderminster carpets, hearth rugs, fenders and fire irons, mahogany hall chairs and table, hat and umbrella stand, oilcloth, stair carpeting, door rugs, hall lanterns, mahogany four-post and Albert bedsteads and curtains; prime feather beds, best curled hair mattresses and suitable bedding; single and double wardrobes, drawers, dressing tables and glasses, wash-hand stands, commodes, cane-seat chairs, presses, servants' beds and bedding, kitchen furniture, culinary and pantry requisites, richly cut table glass, lamps, &c.

Sale to commence at half-past Eleven o'clock; the wines and pictures at Four precisely.

For H. MACLEAN, House and Land Agent, CHARLES BENNETT, Auctioneer, 6, Upper Ormond-quay.

NORTH SIDE. Sale of Substantial Modern Household Furniture, in Rosewood and Mahogany; A superior 6½ Octave Grand Square Pianoforte, by Broadwood and Sons, in excellent condition;

Brilliant Pier and Mantelpiece Glasses of best French Plates, Large Brussels Carpets, several handsomely Framed Engravings and Paintings, a Picture Timepiece, with sixteen-day movement; a quantity of prime Electro and Sheffield Plated Ware, including a fashionable Tea Kettle and Stand, perfectly new, Salvers, &c., Spirit and Cruet Frames, Claret Jug, Egg Stand, Butter Cooler, &c.; Mantelpiece and Hall Clock, a few Volumes of Miscellaneous Books, capital Rope Mangle, three young Pigs, Garden Tools and Cap Glasses, Rolling Stone, Flower Stand, Rustic Vases, and other Effects.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, without the least reserve, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 9th November instant, at No. 7, DRUMCONDRA TERRACE EAST (formerly the residence of the late James Jameson, Esq.), the whole of the suitable and excellent Household Furniture and Effects, including four dozen of prime chairs in haircloth, leather, tabouret, and crimson damask; elbow, recumbent, and easy do; pedestal sideboard; dinner, breakfast, card, sofa, loo, and work tables; pier cabinets, music waggon, tea and sugar store; damask window curtains and Venetian blinds; candelabra, cabinet and chimney ornaments, splendid pier and chimney glasses, with brilliant French plates of the following dimensions, 95 by 55, 86 by 42, 75 by 55, 70 by 55, and 50 by 40 respectively; large Brussels and Kidderminster carpets with suitable hearth rugs, fenders and fire irons; six mahogany hall chairs, metal hat and umbrella stand, stained glass lantern, eight-day clock, oilcloth, door and foot mats; stair carpeting and rods; secretary and bookcase; small cabinet bookcase, two handsome Edinburgh wardrobes, mahogany Albert bedsteads, with beds, mattresses, and bedding; toilet tables and glasses; wash stands and ware; commodes, bedroom chairs, presses, &c.; also a variety of kitchen furniture and utensils, &c. Sale to commence punctually at half-past Eleven o'clock; as all must be sold on that day, and delivered the following; the Pianoforte at Two, and the outdoor effects at Four.

CHARLES BENNETT, Auctioneer and Valuer, 6, Upper Ormond-quay.

The Fine Arts—Preliminary Notice.

C. BENNETT has the honour of announcing to his Patrons and the admirers of art generally, that he has received instructions to submit to Public Competition, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th November, at his Gallery, 6, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, a choice assemblage of pictures, of a highly important and speculative character, embracing many valuable productions of the Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Flemish, French, and English Schools; and amongst which will be found some rare and interesting Historical Portraits, together with many undoubted examples of the most esteemed Masters. Catalogues are in course of preparation, and may be had at the Office of the Auctioneer, 6, Upper Ormond-quay.

Horses and Carriages.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, GENTLEMEN, AND CLERGY OF THE CITY. HORSES, VEHICLES, HARNESS.

☞ On THIS DAY, Wednesday, 7th November, 1860, Monthly Sale, thoroughly well advertised in all quarters, thus securing a fair business competition for all consignments to the ROYAL HIBERNIAN HORSE REPOSITORY, MARY-STREET.

Henry Anderson respectfully begs leave to call the particular attention of Disposers and Buyers of Horses, Vehicles, and Harness, to the importance of To-morrow, Wednesday, 7th November, for business. Auction at half-past 12 o'clock, fully advertised.

HENRY ANDERSON, Auctioneer.

PONY PHAETON.—Wanted, a good Second hand PONY PHAETON.—Address to "J. A. T. (Pony Phaeton)," with price, and where to be seen, or Irish Times Office.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling. TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000. ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.

FIRE. Nearly the Largest Company in the World.

LIFE. LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED. DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS, To Policies then in existence two entire years. Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland: No. 45, DAME-STREET.

LOCAL MANAGER: J. R. CURRY, Esq., Public Accountant and Auditor.

MEDICAL OFFICERS: THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq, M.D., Merrion-square, THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street.

SOLICITOR: EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square.

DISTRICT AGENTS: Rathgar—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square. Kingstown—Mr. Talbot Coall, Bessborough Buildings. Dalkey—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota. Dublin—Messrs. Cotton and Levey, Bridge-street. Bray—Mr. James Hill. With Agents in all the Principal Towns.

N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to J. R. CURRY, Esq., 45, Dame-street, Dublin.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. Established 1825, Capital £1,000,000.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT FOR IRELAND. RALPH S CUSACK, Esq, J P, Bohomer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square, North. Sir THOMAS DEANE, Gresham-terrace, Kingstown. JOHN F WALLER, Esq., LL.D., 4, Herbert-street.

The Directors hereby give notice that all their Fire Policies are held to be in force for the 15 days' grace, in like manner as their Life Policies are in force for the 30 days' grace; and the Directors consider the Office bound to accept the premium in either case, although a fire may have occurred, or the death may have taken place, during the said days of grace, except in cases where fire risks have been transferred to other offices.

(By order) THOMAS MANLY, Secretary. Dublin, 34 B, College-green, 30th Oct., 1860.

LIFE ASSURANCE—SPECIAL NOTICE.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament. 1860.

THE REGISTER FOR NEW ASSURANCES FOR THIS YEAR CLOSES ON 31st DEC. NEXT. POLICIES OPENED ON OR BEFORE THAT DATE WILL BE ENTITLED AT THE NEXT DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS TO RANK FOR SIX YEARS BONUS.

At last Investigation the Bonus declared ranged from 25s to 35s per cent. per annum on the Sums Assured.

The Accumulated Funds amounted at 31st December, 1859, to £1,031,454.

The Annual Revenue to £179,083 11s 11d.

BONUS—Ninety per cent. of the Profits is divided among the Assured, being as large a share of the profits as is allowed by any, and larger than is allowed by most other Offices.

Special attention is requested to the following Two Modes of Assurance:—

I.—HALF PREMIUM SYSTEM.

Whereby a Policy can be opened at once for about Half the Ordinary Rate of Premium.

Example:—At age 25 a Policy may be opened for £500 with Profits, "on payment of a Premium of £6 6s 3d for the First Five Years," and of £11 19s 7d annually thereafter.

On the Policy becoming a claim, the full amount assured will be paid "without deducting any debt on account of unpaid Premiums," as would have been the case under the Half-Credit System.

This system is well adapted to parties who may have the prospect in a few years of an increased income.

II.—DOUBLE ASSURANCE SYSTEM.

Whereby the sum assured is "doubled" in a few years, without any increase of Premium.

Example:—At age 20 a party assuring for £1,000 will, by adopting this table, find that on attaining the age of 40, the sum in the Policy "is increased by annual additions" to £2,000.

This principle is particularly advantageous to young and good lives.

Indisputability.—Certificates are (on reasonable conditions) issued freeing Policies from all restrictions that can affect their marketable value.

Parties insured in this Office may join any Volunteer Corps in the United Kingdom, without payment of extra Premium.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all other information, may be procured at the Head Office, or at any of the Agents of the Company.

DAVID SMITH, Manager. JOHN OGILVIE, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, 64, PRINCE'S-STREET, EDINBURGH. DUBLIN BRANCH, 67, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET. JAMES HAMILTON, Resident Secretary. DAVID MAHONY, 34A, College-green, Solicitor. LOCAL AGENT, HENRY DOWNS, 8, College-Green.

N.B.—Influential parties will be appointed Agents where the Company is not already represented.—Application to be made to the Secretary at Dublin.

Dress.

COMMERCIAL HALL, 91, 92 and 93, GRAFTON-STREET, and 42 and 43, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN. FASHIONABLE AND ELEGANT NEW GOODS, IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS.

Silk Department, Fancy Dress Department, Merino and Stuff Department, Shawl Department, Mantle Department, Fur Department, Ladies' Underclothing Department, Children's Dress Department, Calico and Muslin Department, Linen and Damask Department, Flannel and Blanket Department,

Ribbon Department, Flower and Feather Department, Lace and Sewed Muslin Department, Bonnet and Millinery Department, Hosiery and Glove Department, Trimming and Haberdashery Department, Cabinet and Stationery Department, Boot and Shoe Department, Shirt and Handkerchief Department, Gentlemen's Ready Made Department, Woollen Department.

N.B.—It is respectfully suggested that the entrance in Wicklow-street, being in a quiet thoroughfare, is the most convenient and retired for carriages.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, & CO.

Miscellaneous.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS, FLANNELS, AND BLANKETS, WILLIAM BOAKE AND SON solicit attention to their Stock, which consists of every article requisite for Family Use, of the same superior description that has characterised their Goods for upwards of Sixty Years. They respectfully assert that no house in their trade can be in a position to offer better value.

Damask and Diaper Table Linens, Linen Shirtings, Towellings, Cambric Handkerchiefs in great variety.

WILLIAM BOAKE AND SON, 14, DAWSON-STREET, DUBLIN. Established A.D. 1795.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. SELLING OFF. FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY, PREVIOUS TO ALTERATIONS.

W. H. CLIFT respectfully announces that, owing to his business increasing beyond expectation, he is compelled to enlarge his premises, and has decided upon clearing out a portion of his Stock at temptingly Low Prices, to effect a speedy clearance.

CARPETS, HEARTH RUGS, STAIR CARPETS, DRUGGETS, FELTS, MATTINGS, MATS, OIL CLOTHS, TABLE COVERS, &c., &c.

28, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN.

WILLIAM WHITESTONE'S EXTENSIVE HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, BRUSH, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, ELECTRO-PLATE, AND GENERAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT, 23 and 24, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN.

At no period since its commencement (now above twenty-two years) has this Establishment been so thoroughly well prepared to meet the wants and wishes of its numerous patrons than at the opening of the present Winter Season. The Premises have been more than doubled in extent within the last few months. The New Stock combining everything in variety of the best quality, NOVEL, ELEGANT, AND CHEAP, has been recently purchased for Cash, on most advantageous terms, which enables the Proprietor, taken in connexion with his well-known principle of selling at an EXTREMELY MODERATE PROFIT, to offer a considerable saving of both TIME and MONEY to PURCHASERS.

In the internal arrangements, there have been many improvements, and the goods displayed and arranged in departments over which experienced and efficient hands have been placed, tending considerably to the convenience of customers and despatch of business.

The new arrivals consist of a choice and elegant Selection of BEST LONDON-MADE TEA URNS, SUPERIOR KNIVES and FORKS, (All warranted and taken back if not approved of), STEEL, BRONZE, and BERLIN FENDERS and FIRE IRONS, DISH COVERS in ENDLESS VARIETY, GRATES, CHIMNEY PIECES, and KITCHEN RANGES, IRON BEDSTEADS, CHILDREN'S COTS, PAILLASSES, and MATTRESSES, POTS, SAUCEPANS, and KITCHEN-WARE OF ALL KINDS, LOYSEL'S TEA and COFFEE URNS, PAPIER MACHE and JAPANNED TRAYS, BRUSHES of EVERY DESCRIPTION, SHOWER, SITZ, MALVERN, and SPONGE BATHS, TOILET SETS, WATER CANS, LEG and FOOT BATHS, ELECTRO-PLATED, ARGENTINE, and BRITANNIA METAL TEA and COFFEE SERVICES, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Cruet and Liqueur Stands, Cake Baskets, Coasters, Salvers, Dessert Knives and Forks in Cases, &c., &c. ATTORNEYS' DEED BOXES AND ALPHABETS, Wool Rugs, India Rubber and Cocoa Foot Mats, Locks, Hinges, Chests of Tools, Japanned Dressing Cases, Spice Boxes, Cash Boxes, &c., &c.

THE SADDLERY DEPARTMENT is most complete, having every requisite in variety for the Stable, consisting of DOUBLE and SINGLE HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, HORSE CLOTHING, CHAMOIS, SPONGE, Martingales, Head Collars, Rollers and Circingles, Horse and Water Brushes, Knee Caps, Riding and Driving Whips, Spurs, &c., &c.

All marked up at the same low Scale of Prices as has established this as DECIDEDLY THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN DUBLIN.

Orders by post punctually attended to.

Parcels delivered at all the Railway Stations, and a Free Van delivery to Kingstown, Blackrock, Sandymount, Rathgar, &c.

WILLIAM WHITESTONE, 23 and 24, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN.

☞ All Goods Marked in Plain Figures. No Second Price.

Medical.

DELGANY HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, for the Treatment of Chronic Diseases. Physician and Proprietor, W. ALFRED JOHNSON, L.R.C.P., Edinburgh, who may be consulted at 27, Kildare-street, Dublin, every Monday, from 2 till 5 p.m.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION. By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. CARTWRIGHT and DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET, sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.

Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from - 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from - 5 5 0

CARTWRIGHT and DAVIS, 15, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.

DR. DE JONGH'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium) LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL, Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest.

Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.

OPINION OF EDWIN LANKESTER, Esq., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S. (Late Lecturer on the Practice of Physic at St. George's Medical School, Superintendent of the Food Collection at South Kensington Museum, &c., &c).

"I consider that the purity and genuineness of this Oil are secured in its preparation by the personal attention of so good a Chemist and intelligent a Physician as Dr. de Jongh, who has also written the best medical treatise on the Oil with which I am acquainted. Hence I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under his guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."

Sold only in Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature, without which none can possibly be genuine, by respectable Chemists.

SOLE CONSIGNEES ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W. AGENTS IN DUBLIN: GEORGE OLDHAM and CO. (WHOLESALE and RETAIL), 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY and EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; and Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lr. Sackville-street.

Publications.

Just Published, price 1s. 6d., Post 8vo.

THE LANDED PROPERTY (IRELAND) IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1860, with Commentary, Section by Section, and copious Index.

By Jonathan Adair Phillips, A.B., Barrister-at-Law.

Dublin: Published by Purdon, Brothers, "Farmer's Gazette" Office, 23, Bachelor's-walk, and M'Glashan and Gill, Sackville-street, and may be had of all Booksellers.

This day is published, 8vo, Sewed, Price 1s.

THE CONTRAST, or Paul before and after Conversion; By the Right Hon. P. C. CRAMPTON.

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Music.

HARMONIUMS AND PIANOFORTES

M. GUNN and SONS request inspection of a choice stock of EVANS' PATENT ENGLISH HARMONIUMS.

These beautiful instruments are remarkable for a soft, full, organ-like tone, extreme rapidity of touch, and durability; completely remedying the objections which have hitherto existed to Harmoniums. Price lists, with full particulars, free by post on application.

Their present stock of Pianofortes having been personally selected in London, will be found to be of unusual excellence.

PIANOFORTE and HARMONIUM WAREHOUSE, 13, WESTLAND ROW, DUBLIN.

PAINTINGS FOR SALE. Some choice Pictures, by Ancient and Modern Masters, for sale, at 6, Stephen's-green North, six doors from Grafton-street.

ROYAL SELTZER WATER. BEWLEY, EVANS, and CO., 23, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES. J. & J. COLMAN'S MUSTARD may be obtained of all respectable Grocers and Druggists in the United Kingdom. The finest qualities bear their Trade Mark and Signature. 26, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.

Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb.

Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."

FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street.
RUSSELL & CO., 5, Lower Sackville-street.
BOLTON & CO., 36, Westmoreland-street.
REILLY & SONS, 14, Westmoreland-street.
BERMINGHAM, 2, Westland-row.
FALKNER, 23, Grafton-street.
ANDREWS & CO., Dame-street.
S. BEWLEY & CO., Dame-street.
SMYTH & SONS, 1, Westland-row.
FARRELLY, 11, Leinster-street.
DOWNS, Monkstown.
MURPHY, Blackrock.
CAROLAN, Dundalk.
J. WADE, Galway.

Wholesale—W. JACKSON, 9, Westland-row.

BREAD.—German Barm Bread, of delicious sweetness and flavour; keeps perfectly free from the least acidity for days. To be had at JAMES WALSHE'S, 23, MOORE-STREET, DUBLIN.

WEST OF ENGLAND SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED), PLYMOUTH.

Public attention is directed to the highly-finished manufacture of the above Company, embracing WAX, SPERM, STEARINE, COMPOSITE, and the celebrated KOH-I-NOOR CANDLES, and NIGHT LIGHTS, together with HOUSEHOLD and MANUFACTURERS' SOAP and PERFUMED TOILET SOAPS, in every variety. To be had of most respectable chandlers and dealers.

The trade are referred to the Company's Agents COCKLE and HOPKINS, 9, TEMPLE-LANE, DUBLIN.

A LAUNDRESS would take two or three families' washing; her accommodation is most convenient; her character will bear the strictest inquiry.—Please address any commands to "M. F., Laundress," 15, Clare-street.

GAS LIGHTING.

The newest and most beautiful designs for Gas Lustres, Hall Stody, and Lobby Lights, in ARTISTIC BRONZE, ORMOLU and CRYSTAL. WILLIAM DANIEL.

Having just completed his Winter Stock, which embraces every novelty, and affords a varied collection to choose from at very moderate prices, claims particular attention to the superior quality of his gas fittings and mode of erection.

Gas Engineering Establishment and Show-rooms, 55, MARY STREET, DUBLIN.

Sole Agent for the Patent National Gas Apparatus, for lighting Country Mansions, Colleges, Factories, Mills, &c.

NEW DESIGNS FOR GAS LUSTRES J. EDMUNDSON & CO.'S Stock of Gasaliers for Drawingrooms, Diningrooms, Libraries, Halls and Passages, is large and beautifully assorted.

It comprises the best designs in Ormolu and Bronze, manufactured by themselves, and selected from the stocks of other first-class manufacturers.

Gothic and Mediæval Lustres, Brackets, &c., in large variety.

Crystal Lustres for Drawingrooms, in most elegant designs, with beautifully cut drops, the effect of which, when lighted up, is extremely brilliant.

J. E. and Co. use the best materials for Gas Fittings, and supply designs for Lighting Public Buildings, large Mercantile Establishments, &c.

They are manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Private Residences in the Country and Country Towns.

Gas Fitting and Furnishing Ironmongery Warerooms, 34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING, A magnificent assortment IN TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT HODGES and SONS, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.

Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay. Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

5000 GALLONS SUPERIOR FRENCH COLZA OIL, ex Jane Williams, from Rouen.

J. and F. VAN DE VELDE beg to announce that their large and direct importation from the Continental Markets enable them to sell their superior French Colza Oil at 4s. 1d. per gallon.

Persons taking Five Gallons and upwards will be allowed a reduction. Country orders punctually attended to.

J. and F. VAN DE VELDE, 25, EDEN-QUAY.

FINE COLZA OIL.

H. LEEDOM & CO. have much pleasure in announcing that they are prepared to supply for the coming season the same quality of fine Colza Oil which gave so much satisfaction during the last four or five winters. For purity and brilliancy of light it cannot be surpassed.

HAMPTON LEEDOM & CO., WAX CHANDLERS and OIL MERCHANTS, Agents for Price's Patent Candles, 34 and 35, MOORE-STREET.

BRIGS'S PATENT COLZA OIL FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS.

This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board, in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable Trinity Corporation and the Board of Admiralty, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland.

Wholesale Agent for Ireland, A. J. ALDRICH, 13, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

GASFITTINGS, CHANDELIERS, &c.

We respectfully inform the public that our Stock of Gasfittings is now replete with the newest designs in Chandeliers, Lobby Lights, Lanterns, Brackets, &c., &c.

We have also received several very handsome Glass Lustres, for the Drawingroom, which will be found worthy of inspection.

GREGG AND SON, LAMP MAKERS AND GASFITTERS, 13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

SUSPENSION MODERATEUR LAMPS, FOR ENTRANCE HALLS, BILLIARD ROOMS, &c.

Vase Moderateur Lamps, Pillar do. do., Stand do. do., in this season's patterns, from the most celebrated makers.

Lamps Re-bronzed, Repaired, and Cleaned. Finest French Colza Oil.

GEORGE DIXON, Lamp and Lamp Oil Importer, Warerooms—1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET, (Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square.)

OPENING OF AUSTIN'S NEW AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES, 39, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

These Extensive Premises will shortly be opened with a very large and varied assortment of WRITING DESKS, DRESSING CASES, DESPATCH BOXES, FOREIGN FANCY GOODS, TRAVELLING REQUISITES, STATIONERY, CUTLERY, &c., &c.

Messrs. AUSTIN have spared no expense to make their New Establishment the most complete, as well as the most extensive Establishment of the kind in the kingdom.

Business carried on in St. Andrew-street as usual.

METALLIC BEDSTEADS.

The Patent Faucet Joint ones are superior in stability and appearance to other descriptions.

Manufactured solely by the Patentees, at Seville Iron Works, Seville-place, Dublin (near the Drogheda Railway Terminus).

IMPERISHABLE TESSELATED PAVEMENTS.

H. SIBTHORPE and SON, Agents to Maw & Co., are prepared to supply designs for Floors of Churches, Conservatories, Halls and Passages, with proper workmen to lay them in any part of Ireland.

11 & 12, Corkhill, Dublin.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN. Agents for Ireland.

Wants.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—An engagement is required, either in town or a short distance therefrom, by an English lady, a member of the Established Church, who has had many years' experience in the care of young people; also, in instructing in English, including writing and arithmetic, music, French, &c., &c.; high references can be offered.—Address "A. J. E.," 50, Dawson-street.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A Lady, who attends three days in the week in Roebuck, would wish for one tuition in the neighbourhood. English, French, and Music for children under twelve. References to the first families whom she is attending.—Address "A. B.," Mr. Piggott's, 112, Grafton-street.

A GENTLEMAN of active business habits, who can supply references, testimonials, and security, wishes for employment as agent, superintendent, secretary, or collector.—Address "Alma," Irish Times Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, a respectable Person, a widow, without a family, middle-aged; understands her business, confectionary, pastry, preserving of all kinds; would superintend the kitchen if required; has a general knowledge of Housekeeping in all its branches; is trustworthy; a Protestant of the North of Ireland.—Address to "N. M.," Mr. Henderson's, 21, Clare-street.

AS ATTENDANT on an invalid Lady, or grown young ladies, an experienced person in sickness, a steady, active, and obliging woman; is a good needlewoman; can care grown children, and teach them the first rudiments of learning; would make herself generally useful; is a Protestant; has no incumbrance; no objection to town or country, or to travel.—Address "M. Y. G.," 142, Lower Baggot-street, or Irish Times Office.

CHILDREN'S MAID.—A respectable Young Person, who has been brought up in England, wishes to obtain a situation as above, is clever with the needle; is competent to act as preparatory governess; will be highly recommended.—Please address "C. M.," 10, South Anne-street.

HOUSEMAID, or would go as CHILDREN'S MAID, she can be well recommended by her last mistress; can work well at her needle; has no incumbrance, nor any objection to town or country; is a Protestant.—Please direct "A. M.," 2, Cavendish-row, or 66, Grafton-street.

HOUSEMAID, or HOUSE AND PARLOUR MAID, in a small, respectable family; could do a small washing if required; is a steady, active Young Woman; understands her business well; can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "A. D.," 1, Clare-street, or 14, Grafton-street.

HOUSE AND PARLOUR MAID.—Just disengaged, a steady, active Young Woman, who can work at her needle; has no objection to the country.—Address to "K. A.," Irish Times Office, or 64, Grafton-street.

HOUSEMAID, or HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, an active, respectable person, who has a thorough knowledge of her business; is a good washer and maker up of fine clothes; has satisfactory discharges; can be highly recommended by her last mistress in town; no objection to the country; will be heard of for a few days.—Address "B. B.," 23, Grafton-street, or 18, Lower Sackville-street.

HOUSEMAID, in a gentleman's family, a respectable Young Woman, who can be highly recommended; has long and satisfactory discharges; will be found trustworthy and obliging.—Address "B. C.," 25, Grafton-street, or Irish Times Office.

HOUSEMAID.—A respectable person, who perfectly understands her business; or would wait on a lady, if required; or would go as Parlourmaid in a small family; character will bear the strictest inquiry; the advertiser is a Protestant.—Address "H.B.," 2, Cavendish-row, or 60, Grafton-street.

WANTED, a Situation as HOUSEMAID in a respectable family; can do up fine things in the neatest manner; can be well recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "M. H," 3, Lower Camden-street, Dublin.

HOUSEMAID, or would go as GENERAL SERVANT to a single lady.—A lady is anxious to procure a situation, out of town, for a respectable and most trustworthy Young Woman, a Protestant; she will be retained in her present service till a suitable situation offers.—Address "A. J. B.," 67, Grafton-street.

A STEADY, respectable, active Young Person from the Country wishes for an engagement as UNDER HOUSEMAID, or would go as HOUSEMAID in a small family, can be well recommended by her last mistress; can work well at her needle.—Please address to "E. L.," 23, Grafton-street, or Irish Times Office.

HOUSEMAID, or would go as GENERAL SERVANT to a single lady.—A lady wishes to procure a Situation, out of town, for a most trustworthy Young Woman, a Protestant, whom she will retain in her service till such offers.—Address "J. B.," 67, Grafton-street.

GOOD COOK, with or without a Kitchenmaid, a steady, respectable Woman, who understands her business perfectly in its various branches; soups, made dishes, pastry, jellies, &c.; will be found careful and economical in her management; would have no objection to superintend a small dairy if required; no objection to town or country; is without any incumbrance, and will be highly recommended in town.—Address "E. C. Z.," 3, South King-street, or 1, Merrion-row.

COOK, in a Nobleman's or Gentleman's family, where a Kitchenmaid is kept, a respectable, steady Woman, who understands her business thoroughly—soups, pastry, and made dishes; would be found trustworthy and obliging; can be well recommended by her last mistress.—Address "J. K." 132, Lower Baggot-street, or 1, Merrion-row.

COOK.—A steady, active young Woman, who perfectly understands her business, and would take the charge of a small dairy; can be well recommended by her last mistress; has no objection to the country.—Please address "B. T.," 109, Upper Leeson-street, or Irish Times Office.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, a respectable Person, a Widow understands the management of a dairy; no objection to the country.—Address "M. A. B.," Irish Times Office.

A YOUNG WOMAN, just disengaged, wishes to obtain a situation, as COOK OR THOROUGH SERVANT, or would go as laundress in a small family; understands her business in all its branches; and can be highly recommended.—Address "A. M.," Irish Times Office.

COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a Young Woman, just disengaged, she can be well recommended by her last mistress in town; will take washing and making up if required; is smart and active, and knows her business perfectly.—Address "S.M.," 61, South Great George's-street, or Irish Times Office.

COOK (Plain) AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Young Woman, just disengaged; has no objection to the country, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "S. P.," 24, George's-street South, or Irish Times Office.

COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, respectable, trustworthy Person; would have no objection to a little washing, if required; can be highly recommended by most respectable families, who are in town at present.—Address "M. B.," 2, Cavendish-row, or 54, Henry-street.

JUST DISENGAGED, and wants a Situation as GOOD PLAIN COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, can wash and make up in the neatest manner; would take care of a small dairy, if required; and will be found most obliging; no objection to the country, has long and satisfactory discharges; can be well recommended by her last mistress, who is in town.—Address "S. H," 60, Grafton-street, and 104, Great Britain-street.

COOK (Good Plain), or THOROUGH SERVANT.—A lady is anxious to procure a situation for a steady, good servant, who has lived with her five years; and whom she can highly recommend; she understands her business; and will be found strictly trustworthy.—Address "M. M.," 34, Mary-street.

COOK (good plain) AND THOROUGH SERVANT, in a small family.—A Lady is anxious to procure a situation for a steady, good servant who can be highly recommended; she perfectly understands her business; is very attentive, obliging, and strictly trustworthy.—Address "M. T.," 8, Lower Sackville-street, or 2, Cavendish-row.

AS PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, respectable Woman, who knows her business perfectly; no objection to a small washing; can be well recommended.—Address "E. F.," Middle Gardiner-street, or 3, Merrion-row.

A YOUNG WOMAN would take a Situation as KITCHENMAID or THOROUGH SERVANT; can be well recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "H. F.," 15, Clare-street.

THOROUGH SERVANT, a Young Woman, who can do up fine things in the neatest manner; is a Protestant; can be strongly recommended.—Please address "M. C.," Irish Times Office.

MAN AND WIFE wish to procure Situations; the Man can take charge of horses or cattle; can drive, or attend inside; can take the charge of a garden, or make himself generally useful, are Protestants; a weekly situation preferred, the wife would take charge of a lodge.—Please address "W. G.," 3, Lincoln-place, next door to the Turkish Baths; to be attended to for a week.

BUTLER, or BUTLER AND VALET, in a nobleman's or gentleman's family, a respectable Young Man, who knows his business well; can be highly recommended.—Address "T. H. F.," 1, Clare-street.

A STEADY, humble, middle-aged, Protestant Man, wants a Situation, as BUTLER, or GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, in a small, respectable family; would prefer a quiet, comfortable situation to high wages; would attend a gentleman or two at college, or an invalid gentleman, or would take care of an office or house if required; has no objection to the country.—Address "H. R.," 60, Grafton-street; or 42, Lower Sackville-street.

COACHMAN, or GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, a respectable Man, who is a Protestant, and can obtain good references from his late master, who only parted with him on leaving Ireland; he understands cleaning plate, lamps, &c., and is an excellent attendant; also, is a careful driver in double or single harness; no objection to town or country.—Address "A. B.," 29, Dawson-street, or Irish Times Office.

GENERAL SERVANT.—A Young Man wants a Situation; can take care of a horse and car, and can attend table; or as CHILDREN'S SERVANT or FOOTMAN; can produce satisfactory discharges, and can be well recommended by his last employer.—Address "J. D.," Irish Times Office, or 23, Grafton-street.

GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, in a respectable family, a Young Man, who understands his business perfectly; the care of lamps, plate, and furniture; can be highly recommended by his last master; no objection to town or country; advertiser is a Protestant.—Please address "J. M.," 67, Grafton-street, or 26, Earl-street.

A SMART, ACTIVE MAN wishes to obtain a Situation as INDOOR SERVANT, and is capable of driving in single harness. He can make himself generally useful, and can show 13 months' recommendation from the family he last lived with, in town at present; has no objection to a weekly situation in town or country.—Address "T. D.," 39, Lower Abbey-street, or Irish Times Office.

AS INSIDE THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, respectable Man, who knows his business perfectly, can be highly recommended by his last master, who is in town; understands the care of horses, and will make himself generally useful, and is a safe driver.—Address "M. M.," Irish Times.

THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, respectable Man, who understands his business perfectly, and who can drive carefully in single harness; is a pensioner, and can be well recommended by his last master in town; no objection to a weekly situation in town or country.—Address "T. D.," Irish Times Office, or 39, Lower Abbey-street.

COACHMAN, a steady, active Man, who understands his business perfectly; has long and unexceptionable testimonials, and can be highly recommended for integrity, sobriety, and capability; advertiser is a Protestant.—Commands addressed "G. Y.," 13, Stephen's-green North, shall be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GENERAL SERVANT, an active, middle-aged Man, who understands the care of horses, carriage, harness, &c.; can make himself generally useful on a farm; he can be recommended for diligence, care, and general good conduct, having lived in one situation for upwards of fifteen years.—Address "W. D.," Spring-hill, Dalkey.

FOOTMAN, or FOOTMAN AND VALET, a respectable Young Man, of goodheight and appearance; has no objection to town or country, or to travel.—Please address "E. L.," Mr. Henderson's, Cook and Confectioner, 21, Clare-street.

GARDENER.—A Young Man, just disengaged, wants a Situation as above; is a hard-working, trustworthy person; could undertake the care of a small farm; would have no objection to take care of a horse and car; is a Protestant, and can be highly recommended by his former employers.—Address "H. C.," care of W. Drummond & Son, 58, Dawson-street, or at the Irish Times Office.

Wanted.

IRISH FARMERS' CLUB.

Wanted, a Head Waiter and Boy. Applicants to attend, with their testimonials, at the office of the Secretary, on THURSDAY next, the 8th instant, at three o'clock p.m. (By order) M. CALLANAN, Secretary.

42, Upper Sackville-street, November 6th, 1860.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED, to the Cooking and Confectionary business; a respectable Boy from 14 to 16 years of age; a Protestant preferred; a fee required.—Apply to Mr. Henderson, Cook and Confectioner, 21, Clare-street.

WANTED, for the Country, where there are only two in family, and no other servant kept, a steady, Middle-aged Woman; will require to wash and make up neatly; must be a Protestant. A Member of the Wesleyan Methodist Society preferred.—Apply at 26, Talbot-street.

GREAT NOVELTY IN DRESS.
UNSURPASSED ATTRACTION.
JOHNSTON AND MAYSTON, 14, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

We have much pleasure in notifying the arrival of the entire of Mr. MAYSTON's Foreign and English purchases, which are on a scale of great magnitude, and embrace all the most *recherche* novelties of the season, many of which are exclusive, and, consequently, cannot be seen elsewhere. The whole arranged for Sale this Day, at the smallest remunerative profit.

SILKS.
Gros d'Athens, des Indes, de Paris, and de Tours, Taffetas, Glace, Raye, Broche, &c. Brocatelles of the most charming combinations, Pekins, Droguet Diagonals, Double Chaine, &c.; also 50 pieces of Black Lyons Glace Silks, engaged.

MANTLES AND SHAWLS.
A great variety of the rarest designs, and in perfect taste—offering the greatest inducements to intending Purchasers.

FANCY DRESSES, FRENCH MERINOES, &c.
All the Newest Textiles of the Season in Dresses, for Morning or Evening Costume, forming the most attractive group ever offered in this city.

Paris Millinery, Coiffures, Straw Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Embroideries, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Flannels, Wedding Trousseaux.

Gentlemen's Goods, Umbrellas, Carriage Rugs, with a beautiful collection of Novelties for Family or Complimentary Mourning, &c.
JOHNSTON AND MAYSTON, 14, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

PARIS WINTER FASHIONS.
Mrs. ALCOCK begs to announce she has received all the leading Novelties in
Millinery Bonnets, | Head Dresses,
Trimmed Straw, and | Ribbons, Flowers,
Crinoline ditto, | Laces and Mantles.
Droguet and Steel Skirts.
Also, New Styles in Dressmaking, to which department she particularly directs attention.
N.B.—Terms extremely moderate.
32, DAWSON-STREET.
(Opposite the Mansion-House.)

MRS. MATTHEWS
has the honour to announce her return from PARIS, and the arrival of her New Goods, consisting of a choice selection of Novelties in
MILLINERY, | SILKS,
MANTLES, | SHAWLS,
And a variety of other Textures, suitable for the approaching Season.
An inspection of which is respectfully solicited.
Warerooms,
49, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
SMYTH & CO., Original Balbriggan Hosiers, 36 and 37, Lower Abbey-street, are now well assorted in the following, suitable to the coming season, for which they solicit the same kind patronage which has been extended to their establishment for upwards of seventy years:—
Gentlemen's | Ladies'
Balbriggan Socks, | Balbriggan Stockings,
Ditto Vests and Drawers, | Silk do.,
Shirts and Collars, | Merino do.,
Kid Gloves and Braces, | Coloured do.,
Scarfs and Ties, | Gloves and Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Merino, Silk, Wool Vests and Drawers, | Underclothing, in Woven, Linen, and Long Cloth.
Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Indian and Colonial Outfits on the shortest notice.
N.B.—Agents for the sale of the celebrated Gweedore Socks.

OUR INVERNESS CAPE, the leading Over Coat of this Season from Twenty Shillings.
OUR WINTER LOUNGE SUIT, at Thirty-seven Shillings and Sixpence, have been pronounced a marvel of cheapness.
OUR WINTER LOUNGE SUITS, at Fifty Shillings, will be found fully equal to those generally charged Fifty-five Shillings.
OUR WINTER TWEED TROUSERS, all Wool, Thirteen and Sixpence, usual price Fifteen Shillings.
FROCK and DRESS COATS—In these garments our unusually low prices are more apparent, as they do not follow the general rule of making the high-priced article pay for the low, but charge all goods at a low uniform rate of Profit.
WEBB AND CO.,
10, 11, and 12, CORN-MARKET.

TAILORING.
Arrival of new Winter Goods, Coatings, and Fancy Trowserings.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

TAILORING.
If you want a good fit, moderate charges, and punctuality as to time, try
F. HEALY, 31, HENRY-STREET,
(Opposite the General Post-office.)
A good assortment of ready-made VESTS, for Morning and Evening wear, to suit the seasons.
N.B.—Persons purchasing their own cloth are specially invited to try the above Establishment.

28, Lower Sackville-street.
MERCERY DEPARTMENT.—My Winter Stock for this department is completed, and comprises Gentlemen's Underclothing in Lambs' Wool, Merino and other fabrics, in VESTS, PANTS, AND HOSIERY; CLOTH GLOVES, BEST KID GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, HATS, &c.,
All the latest styles, and from the best makers.
The SHIRTS, Six for Thirty Shillings, will be found excellent value.
RICHARD ALLEN.
Mercery Department, Ground Floor.

In the matter of
CHARLES FRIBOHRN, deceased, the late Eminent Boot Maker,
17, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.
The extensive Stock of BOOTS and SHOES selling at reduced prices, which affords a favourable opportunity for Gentlemen to supply themselves at Low Prices, as the Stock must be Sold without reserve, to close the Executors' accounts.

REAL WITNEY AND FRENCH BLANKETS.
WALPOLE & GEOGHEGAN respectfully announce the arrival of several bales of the above VERY SUPERIOR GOODS, ordered and finished during the summer months.
THE IRISH TABLE DAMASK, AND LINEN WAREHOUSE,
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1766,
8 and 9, SUFFOLK-STREET.

DAMASK AND CHINTZ WAREHOUSE,
62, HENRY STREET,
(Corner of DENMARK-STREET).
J. CORBETT AND CO.
beg to inform the Trade and the Public that their EXTENSIVE STOCK is now ready for inspection.

COFFEE ABSOLUTELY PURE.
We respectfully beg the attention of our Friends and the Public to the
QUALITY OF OUR COFFEES,
carefully selected from the best growths of Ceylon, Jamaica, East India, and the Brazils, roasted daily, and ground only in small quantities at a time; we can engage them at all times to be fresh roasted and ground, and of surpassing excellence. And, as we do not allow a mixture of Chicory with them, under any pretence whatever, they will be found perfectly pure. We sell Chicory in Packets only, at 6d per pound for best quality, and we advise our friends who prefer it to mix for themselves; they will thereby effect a saving of from 8d to 1s 4d per lb.
WE RECOMMEND | Per Pound.
Our Rich Fine Flavoured, | 1s 6d,
of excellent quality, and as fine as need be desired for general use.
Our particularly Choice, | 1s 10d,
a combination of the finest Coffees in the world, which cannot be surpassed at any price.
OLDHAM BROTHERS,
THE NEW TEA ESTABLISHMENT,
(Nearly opposite the General Post Office,)
14, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE TEA ESTABLISHMENT,
5, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
THE NEW SEASON'S TEA.
The first import of the New Season's Tea has arrived in London. Having made a selection of the finest qualities, we beg to direct special attention to our present prices, as under.
We recommend
Our New season's Black-leaf Congou .. 3s 0d per lb.
Do Strong Black-leaf Congou .. 3s 4d "
Do Full Strong Congou .. 3s 8d "
Do Finest Pekoe Congou .. 4s 0d "
Do Imperial Lapsang Souchong .. 4s 4d "
Twopence per lb allowed to each purchaser of 5lbs parcels of tea and upwards.
COFFEE.
Fine Mocha and Jamaica .. 1s 8d per lb.
The favourite marks of Jamaica and East India Coffee 1s 10d "
Chocolate, Cocoa, Shell Cocoa, &c.
THE NEW EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY,
5, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
N.B.—Daily deliveries to all the Suburbs.—Orders punctually attended to.

WINES.
WILLIAM RUSSELL AND CO.,
Direct Wine and Spirit Importers,
5, Lower Sackville-street.
Excellent Dinner Sherry 22s 0d 24s 0d
Good Brown Sherry 26s 0d 28s 0d
Superior Pale or Golden 30s 0d 32s 0d
Do. very Superior, recommended 36s 0d 38s 0d
Old Port, Newly Bottled 28s 0d 30s 0d
Old Crusted Port 36s 0d 40s 0d
Do. Four Years in Bottle 42s 0d
Madeira, Champagne, and Light Summer Wines at proportionately reduced prices.
Two Shillings per dozen allowed to the purchaser of six dozen of Wine.
HOME AND FOREIGN SPIRITS.
WILLIAM RUSSELL AND CO.
Recommend their very Old Whiskey, in fresh Sherry Casks, distilled by J. JAMESON, and H. ROE and SONS.
Two Years Old 13s 4d
Three do do 14s 8d
Four do do 16s 0d
Sixpence per Gallon allowed to the purchaser of Five Gallons and upwards.
Martell's Finest Old Cognac Brandy, Holland's Geneva Old Jamaica Rum, &c.; Guinness' Porter, Bass' Ale, in prime order.
| Quarts. | Pints.
Bass' Ale in prime order .... 4s 10d | 2s 6d
Drogheda Ale do .... 4s 0d | 2s 0d
Guinness' XX Porter .... 3s 10d | 2s 0d
5, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Near Carlisle Bridge.)

IMPROVED TURKISH OR OLD ROMAN BATHS,
As revived by Dr. BARTER, in the year 1856, and erected under his superintendence at Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, Bray, Killarney, Blarney, &c.
Go and take "THE BATH" at Lincoln-place, Dublin.
Admittance Daily (Sundays excepted) from 6 o'clock, a.m., to 8 o'clock, p.m.
Mons. Denempont, Chiropodist, from Paris, attends daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
A Café Restaurant attached to the Establishment.

STATIONERY FOR THE MILLION:
JOHN C. DEVOY,
Manufacturing Stationer and Printer,
53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—
	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2	9
500 Envelopes to match	2	9
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	6
500 Envelopes to match	3	6
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	3
500 Envelopes to match	4	3
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	4
500 Envelopes to match	5	4
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	8
500 Envelopes to match	4	0

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS;
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS
JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street)
Manufacturer of
Hair Mattresses, Paillasses,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
Hair Mattresses Re-made.

FENDERS.
The largest and most varied Assortment in the Kingdom,
With FIRE-IRONS to suit, at
HODGES AND SONS',
14, WESTMORELAND-STREET, AND
20 AND 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.

£20,000 FOR ONE POUND.—Distribution of Capital of Twelve Millions Pounds Sterling of the Austrian Loan of the year 1858, authorised and guaranteed by Government. The prospectus will be sent (post free) on application to F. E. FULD and Co., Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine; or, to save foreign postage, addressed Fuld and Co., 82, Villiers-street, Strand, London W.C., will be immediately transmitted.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELLERY MANUFACTORY,
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
JAMES MAYFIELD begs to call attention to his New and Beautiful Selection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Manufactured by him and to his order.
Gold Patent Lever Watches (best quality), £14; Second ditto, £10; Gold Genevas (best quality), £5 to £8; Second quality, £3 10s. to £4 15s.; Best Dublin-made Silver Patent Lever Watch, £4 17s. 6d.; a Good, Strong Lever, at £4 (warranted); Silver Genevas (best quality), £2 15s. to 3 Guineas; a very excellent Silver Geneva, at £1 5s. (guaranteed for three years).
In Jewellery will be found a Choice Selection of Fine Gold Brooches, Bracelets, Ear-rings, Pins, Studs, Rings, Lockets, Charms, Sleeve-links, Keys, Fine Gold Albert and Long Chains, &c. &c.
Carriage, Drawingroom, and Fancy Clocks.
J. M. begs to inform his Customers that, in consequence of the very rapid increase in his business, he has been compelled to make additional Workshops.
Having now the advantage of more Extensive Premises, improved Machinery, and a greater number of Foreign, as well as English Workmen, he is prepared to execute all orders, and every description of Repairs, with promptitude and attention.
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
Dublin, Sept., 1860.
⁎ The Highest Price given in Cash for Old Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &c.
Branch Establishment,
30 AND 31, ESSEX-QUAY.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET. New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN;
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.
TO STUDENTS IN MEDICINE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Preliminary Examination in Arts will be held by this College, on Monday, 12th November, at Eight o'clock p.m. A Prospectus of Examination may be had on application by letter, addressed to the Registrar, or personally to Messrs HODGES, SMITH, and Co., Booksellers and Publishers to the College of Physicians, 104, Grafton-street, Dublin.
Students intending to present themselves for Examination should communicate with the Registrar, not later than Thursday next, 8th instant.
WILLIAM MOORE, M.D., Fellow and Registrar.

UNITED BRITISH ARMY SCRIPTURE-READERS AND SOLDIERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.
OFFICE, 9, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

TWO MEETINGS on behalf of the above Society will be held (D.V.), one in SANDFORD SCHOOLHOUSE, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, 1860, at Seven o'clock p.m. and PAROCHIAL SCHOOL-HOUSE, STILLORGAN, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, 1860, at Seven o'clock p.m.

A Deputation from the Hibernian Auxiliary of the Society will attend.

The attention of all persons interested in promoting the spiritual and temporal welfare of our Soldiers is earnestly and affectionately requested to the fact that this Society, which, when re-organised in May, 1859, had only 30 Agents in its service, has at present 55 Agents,* employed as follows:—

In England ..	31	In Ireland ..	8
" Channel Isles ..	2	" India ..	8
" Ionian Isles ..	1	" Gibraltar ..	1
" China ..	2	" Scotland ..	2

Funds are being raised, or promised for 33 Readers for Regiments now serving in various quarters of the globe, and specially named by contributors feeling an interest in the Christian character of the Regiments indicated.

* Including the "Havelock" Reader, at Barrackpoor, the "Lawrence" Reader, at Lucknow, and nine attached to Regiments specially.

The Committee aims at ultimately employing from 250 to 300 Agents, that so no Regiment, Battalion, or Station, shall be without its Reader, labouring in subordination to the constituted Military authorities, for the instruction of an Army, whose social and moral influence is powerfully felt throughout the Empire—whose individual Soldiers are, in the eyes of the Heathen, living exemplars of the religion of England, and representatives alike of Her power and of her civilisation.

A Collection will be made after each Meeting.

N.B.—This Society, organised on the basis of unsectarian Evangelical Catholicity, forbids, on the part of its Agents, the discussion of Sectarian differences, or any attempt at proselytising.

Its Readers are selected from Protestants of all denominations with reference to their qualifications only; and their mission is to Protestant Soldiers, whom the Society seeks to build up in our most holy faith, in co-operation with the Chaplains of the Army.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH.
(Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunde Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded at his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence. Consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

Notwithstanding the continuance of large withdrawals of bullion from the Bank of England, which ought necessarily to produce a heavy feeling in the money market, quotations of English Funds manifested renewed steadiness to-day, yesterday's full rates being maintained through with but little variation; the generally favourable aspect of foreign affairs being the only assignable cause for these indications of firmness. Our local market was also decidedly steady, at about former rates, the business, which was principally in connection with the settlement of the accounts, being very limited in extent. Although the dealings in shares were not extensive, a steady appearance was manifested throughout; the preceding quotations being, with very few exceptions, well sustained, and in some instances improved on.

In Banks—Bank of Ireland Stock accepted a rise of 15s per cent., and appeared steady. Hibernian barely supported their former value, being still procurable at the price. Nationals were offering at £64; and Royals were without change in nominal value.

In Steam—Atlantics were exchanged at last rate, and continued offering. City of Dublin Steam Shares still continue to improve; the £100 Shares established a further advance of £1, and more would have been taken at the quotation; the issue of 1860 realised a premium of £1. The redeemable Shares of the Dublin and Liverpool Building Company were marked at 30s premium; and Dundalks (limited) were steady at par. The previous rate was offering for Dublin and Glasgows; sellers holding out for a considerable advance.

In Mines—Carysforts appear to have rapidly recovered from the depression which has recently been observable; the closing price indicating an improvement of 2s per share, at which the market was steadily sustained. Connorrees opened at a decline of 2s 6d on the closing rate of yesterday, and subsequently submitted to a further gradual falling off, the market ultimately leaving off weakly at 55s, which was 5s 6d lower than yesterday. This depreciation must be attributed to the pressure of sales, which always follows a rapid improvement; the reports of the operation at the mine being still of a very satisfactory character. General Mines were in request at a premium of £1; nominal quotations were—Mining Company of Ireland £13 to £13½; and Wicklow Coppers, £67½ to £68.

In Miscellaneous—Alliance and Consumers' Gas were steady at a fractional improvement; and Patriotics scarcely realised their former value (£6 1s 3d). Grand Canal Stock was on sale at £35.

The only variation discernible in Railway Securities is a slight decline in Cork and Passages, which were not pressed however; previous rates were steadily supported in the cases of Great Southern Stock, Cork and Bandon Shares, and Dublin and Drogheda Thirds. There were sellers of Dublin and Belfast Junctions, Dundalk and Enniskillens, and Irish South Easterns. Midland £50 Shares were required at last price, an advance being demanded.

Operations in Preference were confined to Great Southern 4 per Cent. Stock, which realised par, but closed weakly. Cork and Bandon 6 per Cents. were inquired for at yesterday's price; and Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per Cents. (A) were offered for sale at £10½.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Nov. 6.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.
3 per Cent. Consols
Ditto for new account 8th November
Ditto for new account, 10th December
New 3 per Cent. Stock
Ditto account, 8th November
Ditto new account 10th December

BANKS.
Bank of Ireland
Hibernian

STEAM.
Atlantic (Limited) account
City of Dublin
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building, redeemable
Dundalk (Limited)

MINES.
Carysfort (Limited)
Connorree (Limited)

MISCELLANEOUS.
Alliance and Consumers' Gas
Patriotic Insurance

RAILWAYS.
Cork and Bandon account
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage
Dublin and Drogheda
Do. Thirds
Great Southern and Western

RAILWAY PREFERENCE.
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th November. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	91⅞			91⅞ ⅞		
Ditto for Account	91⅞	91½ 92			91⅞	
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	91½	91½ 91⅜	91½ 91⅜	91½ ⅜	91½	
Ditto for Account						
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—NOVEMBER 6.

OPENING PRICES.
Consols Money, 93⅞
Account, 93⅞
New Threes, 91⅞

NOON PRICES.
Consols Money, 93⅞
Account, 93⅞
New Threes 91⅞

1 P.M. PRICES.
Consols Money, 93⅞
Account, 93⅞
New Threes, 91⅞

2-15 P.M. PRICES.
Consols Money, 93⅞
Account, 93⅞
New Threes, 91⅞

CLOSING PRICES.
Consols Money, 93⅞
Account, 93⅞
New Threes, 91⅞

STOCK SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 2 prem.; Eastern Counties, 52½; Caledonians, 91½ ⅜; Great Northern, 115½ ¾; Great Western of Canada, 12½; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 117 117½; London and North Western, 100 101½; Leeds Northern, 58½ ¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 46½; Midland Stock, 134½ ¾; South Eastern, 85½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 10½ ¾; York and North Midland, 80½; London and South Western, 95½ ¾; Great Western, —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern, A, 117; Grand Trunk, 23; North British, 62½ ⅞; Great Western —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, 231; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81½; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols have been very steady all the morning at 93 to one-eighth. Shares opened very firm, advanced about one-fourth per cent., and are now a shade easier; quotations about same as last night's close. Canadians dull and flat; the report not considered very favourable.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Monday Evening.

The English Funds this morning opened at an improvement of one-eighth, and have been well maintained to the close. In the Discount market to-day there has been only a moderate demand. About £20,000 in gold was taken from the Bank for export. The Railway market has been firm, and most of the leading stocks closed at an average advance of one-fourth per cent. The general business, however, has again been limited. The market was steady to the close. American securities flat, and especially the shares of the Illinois, central and New York, and Erie, in which a fall of three dollars has taken place. A fall of about 5 per cent. in the leading securities is reported from New York. It is one of those checks that are inevitable when the temptation to realisation of profit reaches a certain stage, and the term panic used in the telegram seems correct. The corn market this morning was without alteration.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Monday Evening.

Consols have advanced 1-16 to ⅛ per cent., but showed no animation, whether the preparations for Thursday's settlement indicating that the supply of stock is fully adequate to the demand. The Share markets were firm, except as regards American and Canadian railway securities. The commercial demand for money is only moderate. The short best bills were taken in most quarters to-day at 3¾ per cent. The applications at the Bank were of an average character.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Exchequer Bills par 3 discount; Bank Stock, 231 3; New 3 per Cent. Stock, 91⅞ ½; Ambergate, 8½ ⅞; Caledonians, 91⅞ 2; Chester and Holyhead, 52½ 3 ½; Eastern Counties, 52½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81½ 2 ½; Great Northern 114½ 15; Great Northern A, 115 16; Midland, 133½ 3; Eastern Counties, 85½; Great Western, 72½ ⅞; Great Western of Canada, 12½ ⅞; Great Southern and Western, 114 14; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 117½ ½; London and South Western, 94½ 5; Leeds Northern, 58½ ⅞; Manchester, 46½ 7; North British, 62½ 3; York, Newcastle, 102½; Consols tender buyers, at 93. Shares have declined from the opening, and closed weak in tone, at above rates. Canadians very flat. French inactive.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.—Funds firm; scarcely higher than yesterday. Very little business is going forward in any department of the Stock Exchange. There has been scarcely any business this morning in British Railway Stocks, but the market is firm at yesterday's prices.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, TUESDAY, 3-25 P.M.—The Bourse has undergone no change of importance. Rentes close at 69·80, or 10 centimes lower than yesterday.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

The publication of the China intelligence, and the arrival of the Swiftsure from Australia, with over a quarter of a million in gold, has to a great extent modified the unsatisfactory influences which were likely to be exercised by the unfavourable nature of the returns of the Bank of England, and the tone of the money market has accordingly become somewhat more encouraging. The movements of the precious metals during the past week were on a rather extensive scale, and the timely supply by the above vessel has caused the imports to exceed the exports by better than £100,000, the former having amounted to £647,768, and the latter to £536,902. Of the amount exported about one-third went to the East Indies and China, and nearly two-thirds to the Continent, in the shape of remittances by private hands, and though the London Custom-House. Another vessel from Australia, the Water Nymph with £312,500 is shortly expected, but whatever bullion may arrive either from Australia or America will for the present be sent abroad. The heavy payments due in London on the 3rd and 4th were completed in a satisfactory manner, the city engagements having been particularly well met, but the quantity of provincial paper not taken up was greater than had been anticipated. The inquiries for accommodation in the London Discount circles for the past few days have been moderate, and in some quarters rates have relapsed again to 3½ per cent. for first-class bills, but 3¾ and 4 per cent. are the ruling terms. On the Stock Exchange the terms of accommodation continue easy. The silver by the West India packet has not been yet sold, the quotation remaining nominally 61⅞d.

In this country business, generally, has somewhat improved, but the reports from the North respecting the linen trade are not favourable, and uneasiness has been felt there in regard to the French Commercial Treaty. With respect to the China news above alluded to, the advices received furnish no important information in relation to trade; with the exception of slightly increased activity in imports at Hongkong and Canton, the markets remained rather dull, but it was supposed that after the general influence to be exercised by the fall of the Taku forts a further revival would take place. Affairs at Calcutta were almost *in statu quo*, heaviness being the prevailing symptom. In Manchester, however, there was more inquiry last week for goods on the part of the China merchants, and the tone in that department had slightly improved; but the higher prices generally required at the beginning of the week could not be obtained at its close. Some goods, notwithstanding, were very stiff in price; such as water twist, throstle warps, and yarns in general for the Continent. The cloth halls of Leeds continue to be well attended, and a good demand for hosiery exists at Leicester, with firm prices for wool and worsted yarns. The shoe business of Norwich continues dull, and the lace department of Nottingham has not improved, but there has been rather more activity in hosiery. In Sheffield there is less depression generally, and some rather better orders have been received from the United States, whilst the British-American advices are said to be encouraging, and the steel trade is likewise brisker.

Wool—English wool is quite inactive in London, and in some instances prices have a drooping tendency. In foreign and colonial parcels, also, very little has been passing at late currencies, owing to the approaching public sales. The arrivals of East India in Liverpool have been considerable, but the bulk of them is held for the next public sale. There is, however, a good demand for most descriptions, and a fair business is done, chiefly in second-hand wools, at an advance on last auction rates. English and Irish have ruled dull during the greater part of the past month, consumers buying merely to supply immediate wants, but prices remain very firm in the above market, with little prospect of any reduction from present quotations.

Cotton—The demand in Liverpool continues good, and a large quantity of what is purchased is taken for export and speculation.

Flax—The supplies brought to the several markets have increased, but the quantity of superior quality offered has been small. Sales active at late rates. Hand-scutched, 6s 9d to 8s 3d; milled, 7s 6d to 13s. The imports of foreign have also increased.

Hemp and Jute—Russian hemp had improved in value in London at the close of the past week, and some important contracts had been made for jute, which established a firmer market. In Liverpool, Manilla hemp continued in good demand, both from the trade and speculators, and a further advance of 10s to 20s was realised. Bombay was very scarce in the latter market, and was wanted.

Metals—A firmer tone has been imparted to the market by large transactions in spelter, which took place in London on Friday last.

Produce—In our market sugar has been very firm with prices more on the advance than otherwise. For tea there has been more inquiry, especially for the better descriptions, and whiskey has been in active demand.

In the London market a healthy demand prevailed during the past week for most of the leading staples, and prices in nearly all cases were well maintained. An extensive business was again effected in sugar, resulting in a further rise of 6d to 1s per cwt. Brown and strong refining descriptions were in most request. The deliveries contrast largely with those of last year, and accounts of production are less favourable from the United States and Brazils. Considerable sales of coffee were again brought forward, and prices further gave way 1s to 1s 6d per cwt, making 2s to 2s 6d decline from the late highest point, but nearly the whole offered was cleared off. Rice was firmly held, with only a moderate business passing. A fair amount of orders for saltpetre at previous rates are in hand, and any suitable parcels found a steady sale. The tea sales opened with some degree of buoyancy, but, owing to the China news, closed flatly; prices for the leading descriptions were, however, fairly supported. Dried fruits sold rather largely; Valencia raisins at a further advance. Cassia lignea became 2s per cwt dearer, and most other spices were steady, with rather large transactions in pimento and pepper. The only change to notice in dye-stuffs was a fall of 10s in the value of safflower. Rape oil was depressed by speculative sales, at prices much under cost of production. Linseed was also cheaper, from increased supply. Other vegetable oils were firm, and pale seal advanced 20s per ton. Tallow was forced up 2s to 3s by speculative operations. In Liverpool a very active demand was experienced for sugar, partly on speculation, and a fair amount of business was reported, which would have been more extensive but for the firmness of holders. Prices of refining qualities became fully 6d higher, but in grocery sorts there was not much change to notice. Molasses continued also in good demand, and holders were enabled to obtain higher prices. Coffee was, however, quiet, and the transactions were trifling, the trade having been waiting the large public sales of Ceylon, which commence in Liverpool to-day. In cocoa there was more inquiry, and 140 bags of Para sold at 61s per cwt. in store, being rather dearer. Rice was also in good demand, with only a moderate supply at market, either on the spot or to arrive, and a further slight advance was paid for all descriptions. Respecting the state of stocks in bonded warehouses, the following extract from the circular of Messrs. John Travers and Sons may be interesting:—

"Subjoined is an account of the quantities of the principal articles of imported merchandise in the bonded warehouses of the United Kingdom, on the 30th of September, 1860, compared with the quantities in warehouse on the 30th of September 1859:—

Remaining in the Customs Warehouses.

		Sept. 30, 1859.	Sept. 30, 1860.
Cocoa	... lb.	5,116,549	6,963,415
Coffee	...	27,827,540	17,025,343
Currants	... cwts.	79,768	112,183
Raisins	...	49,294	28,040
Pepper	... lb.	5,620,874	4,888,609
Rum	... gals.	7,229,904	6,989,886
Brandy	...	2,768,220	3,360,605
Sugar, refined	cwt.	52,861	81,407
Ditto, unrefined	"	2,197,157	2,167,833
Molasses	... "	187,649	122,845
Tea	... lb.	58,618,905	66,286,490
Tobacco	... "	34,980,157	38,210,989
Wine	... gals.	9,663,089	12,216,535

"It thus appears that the diversion of capital to the grain trade has caused a diminished importation of other articles, since, in the preceding return, nearly every item showed an increase, as compared with the quantity in stock at the corresponding period of last year, and now the majority show a decrease. The exact results are as follows:—An increase is still presented in cocoa of 26½ per cent.; currants, 40 per cent.; brandy 21½ per cent.; refined sugar, 54 per cent.; tea, 13 per cent.; tobacco, 9 per cent.; and wine, 26 per cent. The decrease has been in coffee, 39 per cent.; raisins, 43 per cent.; pepper, 13 per cent.; rum, 3½ per cent.; unrefined sugar, 1½ per cent.; and molasses, 35 per cent."

In Mincing-lane on yesterday the private demand was in some measure checked by the liberal supplies of the several descriptions of produce announced for auction in the course of the week, and the only transactions worth notice were 1,500 bags Manilla sugar at 40s for clayed, being 6d advance; 1,500 bags cleaned rice, at full prices; 1,100 bags Bengal saltpetre, at 43s to 43s 6d for 6½ to 4½ per cent, the former for cash; and 800 bags Bombay, at 38s to 38s 6d per cwt. Scotch pig iron was quoted 52s 3d to 52s 6d. Linseed at 29s 9d.

In London to-day sugar was firm, and very full prices were obtained at the public sales. Coffee was steady, and tea became very firm in consequence of rumours which prevailed as to hostilities in China. Respecting tallow, the following remarks on the subject are from the circular of Messrs. Colchester and Woolner:—The tallow market has been steady throughout the week, and we have no alteration to note in prices. The transactions on speculation have been of a limited character, as most of the oversold accounts are, we believe, covered in; and what little tallow remains out of the hands of the Moscow speculators is for the present out of the market. The demand from the trade has somewhat improved this week. The price at St. Petersburg remains steady at 59 sil. rs. The shipments had reached 125,000 casks, and the exchange had advanced to 36½d. To-day the market is a shade easier; 61s is accepted on the spot, and would be accepted for all the year; 61s 6d January to March, 58s 6d April to June, and 57s is paid for the last three months. South American tallow is sold on the spot for 59s 6d; unbracked yellow candle, at 59s to 60s; town yellow, 60s 6d nett cash.

PARTICULARS.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Stock this day ...	10,997	24,092	21,178	45,208	56,617
Price of P.Y.C. ...	56s 3d	53s 0d to 53s 3d	49s 6d	59s 3d	61s 0d to 61s 3d
Delivery last week ...	2,704	3,281	2,825	1,886	2,344
Do. from 1st June ...	59,483	46,529	46,152	33,506	43,459
Arrived last week ...	1,814	5,063	9,564	3,478	8,829
Do. from 1st June ...	53,400	57,509	55,763	[illegible]6,633	74,982
Price of Town ...	57s 3d	56s 6d	53s 6	[illegible]2s 6d	63s 3d

Provisions—For nearly all kinds of Irish butter the demand in London during the past week continued very inactive, at barely stationary prices. Foreign was very dull and drooping, and English qualities moved off heavily, hardly maintaining the currencies of the previous week. In bacon there was also very little doing, at 70s to 73s for sides.

Cattle—In London, on yesterday, the market was scantily supplied with foreign stock, and the demand ruled active at enhanced quotations. The arrivals from this country consisted of 192 oxen and heifers; none came from Scotland, and the supply from the English grazing districts was on a moderate scale. For all breeds there was an active inquiry at an advance in the quotations, compared with Monday last, of from ⅛d to ¼d per lb. The supply of sheep on offer was limited, and they were, for the most part, in poor condition. The mutton trade was very brisk at the same advance as took place in cattle, and calves were likewise dearer from the limited number on sale.

Grain, &c.—The arrivals of grain-laden vessels at ports of call, during the past month, from the South of Europe and American ports, have been on a large scale, the entire amounting to over 300. Nearly three-fifths of the total number contained cargoes of wheat, and the next in importance was Indian corn, of which there were 63 cargoes; there were also 32 cargoes of linseed, but the supplies of other grain were trifling in amount. From the firmness displayed by holders, there was no great activity in the transactions regarding the above cargoes, but at the close of the past week there were, notwithstanding, very few remaining on sale. The supplies of new English wheat brought to market in the past week showed some improvement, and American is found to mix best with the damp qualities, and it is in consequence preferred to the supplies from the south of Europe, and in our market also the same feeling is observable. In consequence of the large quantity of American flour which has been imported into the United Kingdom, no advance could be obtained in the home manufactured article, but almost all kinds of grain advanced from 1s to 2s per quarter, during the past week in the market across the Channel. In the leading English markets, held on Saturday, there was a fair demand for good and fine qualities of wheat at full prices, and barley and oats were rather dearer. At Mark-lane, on yesterday, there was a slight improvement in the general quality of the samples of new wheat at market, and all good and fine parcels were taken off steadily at fully last Monday's quotations, but low and damp qualities changed hands slowly. There was a steady demand also for foreign for inland consumption, and the sales effected were at quite last Monday's currency. The show of all descriptions of barley was rather limited, and grinding and malting parcels valued extreme rates without difficulty. For oats, an advance of 6d to 1s per quarter was obtained over the prices of that day week. The foreign supplies into Liverpool in the past week comprised a considerable quantity of wheat and flour from Canada. At this day's market there, the latter was slow, and wheat was only in retail demand, neither, however, being lower. Oats were steady at late rates, and oatmeal was scarce and quite as dear. The exports of the two latter articles from this country to Liverpool during the past week were on a fair scale, and we have been receiving a large amount of foreign wheat and of Indian corn in return. At our Corn Exchange to-day the supply was small, and the market slow, but not lower; wheat was steady but not active, and the same may be said of Indian corn, at the present high rates for that article; oats were also steady, at about 83s 6d for black, and from 14s to 15s for white; and barley was in active demand, with prices tending more upward than otherwise.

The imports of foreign grain into Dublin for the four days ended on yesterday, comprise 4,700 quarters of Indian corn; from Constantinople 3,400 quarters of wheat Odessa; 2,900 from Taganrog, and 665 quarters from Lucon.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—TUESDAY.

There was a small and rather slow market at our Corn Exchange to-day, but the currencies of Friday, were fully supported for every description of grain. The transactions in Indian corn were trifling, but we do not reduced our quotations.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
White wheat	32 0	to 34 6	Oatmeal	15 6	to 17s
Red do. ...	27 0	to 33 0	Rapeseed	30 0	to [illegible]3s
Oats ...	12 6	to 15 0	Bakers' flour	20 0	to [illegible]3s
Bere ...	13 0	to 15 0	Indian corn	37 0	to 40 0
Barley ...	16 0	to 20 6	per 480lbs		

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Nov. 6.—Moderate attendance of town and country. Millers at market. A fair retail sale for wheat, without change in prices. Flour slow, but not lower. Oats steady at late rates. Oatmeal scarce and quite as dear. Indian corn, fair demand for consumption at previous rates.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, Nov. 6.—Sugar market firm. Rice, a good demand at full prices. Molasses not quite so firm.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Nov. 6.—Sales 8,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and export. Market steady.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Nov. 6.—Fat cattle, 1,057; store, 182; sheep, 5,930; pigs, 584. Trade steady. Beef, 6s to 7s 9d; pork, 6s 6d to 8s 9d per stone; sheep, 6d to 7½d per lb.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT Nov. 6tone of mar-—The ket to-day firm, but very little business.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, Nov. 6.—Good show of wheat, principally foreign, and trade dull at Friday's prices. Holders not disposed to give way. Other articles steady.

HULL CORN MARKET, Nov. 6.—Weather fine. Moderate attendance, with good supply of new and old wheat. Foreign sells slowly at about last week's prices. Barley, grinding dull; malting in request, but not dearer. Other articles unchanged.

from abroad, and trade very dull for all descriptions. Good old qualities held firm at late rates, but new must be sold for less money. Flour very quiet without change in prices.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, Nov. 6.—No. 1, 51s 6d to 51s 9d; mixed Nos. warrants, 52s 6d to 52s 9d; No. 3 50s 9d to 51s 2d. Market very firm. Shipped this week 11,429 tons; last year, 9,023 do.

CORK CORN MARKET, Nov. 6.—White wheat wheat, 28s 37s 6d; red wheat, 27s to 32s; oats 12 to 16 2 ; barley 15s to 20s 6d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET—First, 114s; seconds, 111s; thirds 110s; fourths, 95s; fifths, 85s; sixths, 68s. 1,600 in market.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE DURING THE PAST WEEK.

(FROM THE MARK-LANE EXPRESS.)

A further improvement in the weather, with a brilliant sky and light winds, has been very acceptable to farmers, and enabled many occupiers of light soils to get in their autumn wheat favourably. The heavy lands, however, are yet very backward and foul, though prospects are brightening. Still the samples of new wheat lately sent to market do not show much improvement, and as quantities have been more liberal there has been some further depreciation in value. All good dry qualities have sold steadily at previous prices. The late heavy imports very nearly tally with our calculation of the extraordinary consumption of foreign; but with Christmas in prospect, and rents to pay, some pressure will doubtless force more English to market. This, if met by large arrivals from abroad, may for some time make a dull trade. Some still entertain the opinion that our own crop, though bad in quality, is not short in yield. But, if we take the present average weight at 57lbs per bush., from this we must take a further five per cent. for dampness, and that would lower it 3lbs more, say to 54lbs, against 60lbs. There then appears a deficiency of 6lbs per bushel, or 10 per cent., without taking into consideration the diminished breadth sown in consequence of former low rates and the void made by the serious failure in potatoes. Our requirements must, therefore, be extraordinary all through the season, whatever fluctuations in value may happen; while it is certain that much of the new wheat is only fit for cattle. Markets on the Continent have varied. France is rather easier, and Belgium and Holland decidedly cheaper, in consequence of the great improvement in the weather. The Baltic show little difference; but Odessa has been up in consequence of the wants of the Mediterranean. High freights in America have rather checked prices. The arrivals off coast since 24th ult. were 37 cargoes; of which 24 cargoes were wheat, 11 maize, and 2 barley; the business reported, arrived and on passage, being as follows, viz., about 15 cargoes wheat, Berdianski at 58s 6d, 58s 9d to 59s, Marianopoli at 57s 7½d, Taganrog Ghirka at 55s 3d to 56s 6d, hard Taganrog at 55s 7½d, 55s 9d, and 56s, Sicilian at 62s, Milwaukie red at 51s, Saidi at 45s, and Behara at 44s per qr; also some Marianopoli or Berdianski, to be shipped before winter, 60s. Of maize 8 cargoes at 38s 6d to 41s; and 6,000 qrs. Odessa, shipping or to be shipped, at 41s; and an equal quantity at same price for March next. Barley, 8 cargoes at 30s 9d to 31s 6d, and some for shipment at Odessa this year at 31s; and one cargo Barbary beans at 36s 4½d. The sales noted last week were 97,888 qrs wheat at 59s 11d, against 123,054 qrs in 1859. The London averages were 60s 5d on 1,931 qrs. The arrivals into the principal ports of Great Britain for the week ending Oct. 24, in wheat and flour, were equal to 206,082 qrs wheat, including 14,441 qrs Colonial.

LONDON MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 5.—Last week's supplies of foreign wheat were not so heavy as of late, but of other corn they were improved. The exports were 551 qrs wheat, 56 qrs oats, 73 cwt flour. Of English wheat there were 5,2 7 qrs, of foreign 27,423 qrs. There was but a moderate show of wheat this morning from the near counties. The condition being improved, the dry portion went off steadily at former rates, but damp parcels were still unsaleable. There was less inquiry for foreign, but holders generally held at former rates, though business was more retail. The supply of country flour was 15,548 sacks, of foreign 1,893 sacks 4,194 barrels. Flour was not generally in active request. Norfolk, as well as French and American, maintained former values, and so did town-made. Of British barley there were 4,004 qrs, of foreign 9,510 qrs. Fine malting sorts were quite as dear, but the high rates for grinding, with better supplies, made sales somewhat dull. In malt there was no change, the best qualities remaining full priced. The supply of oats was 35,053 qrs, consisting of 5,260 qrs English, 560 qrs Scotch, 1,523 qrs Irish, and 27,710 of foreign. Good fresh old oats maintained Friday's advance of 6d per qr; but new, especially inferior, in consequence of farther arrivals, and many vessels in the river, were not so ready sale. Of English beans there were 809 qrs, of foreign 2,168 qrs. All sorts, both English and foreign, maintained their value, but without much demand. Of native peas the supply was 613 qrs, of foreign 770 qrs. Supplies still being short, the rates of all kinds remained high. Of linseed there were 2,230 qrs, with only 10 qrs exported. There was still an upward tone in crushing seed with prices against buyers, and it was the same with cake. In the seed market not much was passing, but cloverseed and trefoil remained firm. Fine canaryseed was quite as dear, as well good mustardseed. Other seeds much the same.

CURRENT PRICES OF BRITISH GRAIN AND FLOUR IN MARK-LANE.—Wheat, Essex and Kent white, 50s to 64s per qr.; fine, 64s to 71s; red, 50s to 60s, fine, 63s to 68s; Norfolk, Linc., and Yorks., red, 49s to 60s; fine, 62s to 68s. Barley, malting, 35s to 44s per qr., chevallier new, 35s to 48s; do., grinding, 31s to 37s do.; distilling, 36s to 40s do. Malt, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, 54s to 61s per qr.; fine, 67s to 78s do.; Kingston, Ware, and town made, 55s to 63s do.; fine, 66s to 78s do; brown, 55s to 57s do.; fine, — to —. Rye, 00s to 00s per qr.; seed, 34s to 40s do. Oats, English, feed, 23s to 24s per qr.; potato, 29s to 34s do; Scotch, feed, 25s to 30s do.; potato, 29s to 34s do; Irish, feed, white, 23s to 27s do.; fine, 28s to 29s do; ditto black, 22s to 27s do.; fine, — to 28s do. Beans, Mazagan, 42s to 47s per qr.; ticks, 42s to 45s do; Harrow, 45s to 50s do.; pigeon, 50s to 56s do. Peas, new, white, boilers, 42s to 50s per qr.; maple, 45s to 49s do.; grey, 39s to 44s do. Flour, per sack of 280 lbs.; town households, 51s to 57s per qr.; country, 42s to 43s do.; households, 43s to 50s do. Norfolk and Suffolk, ex ship, 41s to 42s do.

Foreign Grain Wheat, Dantzic, mixed 66s to — per qr; high do — to 8s do; extra, — to 73s do; Konigsberg, 66s to 67s do; high do, — to — do; extra, — to 72s do; Rostock, 66s to — do; fine, 69s to — do; extra, — to 71s; American, red, 60s to 67s do, white, 60s to 67s, Pomera., Meckbg., Uckermrk, red, 64s to 67s do; Silesian, red, 60s to 67s do; white, 60s to 70 do; Danish and Holstein 60s to 67s; Russian, hard, 58s to 65s do; French, 58s to 67s do; St. Petersburg and Riga, 58s to 67s do; Rhine and Belgium, 52s to 70s do. Barley, grinding, 32s to 36s per qr.; distilling, 6s to 46s do. Oats, Dutch, brew, and Polands, 27s to 33s per qr; feed, 25s to 2 s do; Danish and Swedish, feed, 5s to 30s do; Stralsund, 26s to 30s do; Russian, 25s to 27s do. Beans, Friesland and Holstein, 42s to 48s per qr; Konigsberg, 39s to 47s do; Egyptian, 37s to 39s do. Peas, feeding, 43s to 47s per qr; fine boilers, 44s to 48s do. Indian corn, white, 37s to 40s per qr; yellow, 35s to 41s do. Flour, per sack, — to — per qr; French, 40s to 47s do; Spanish, per sack, 40s to 49s do; American, per barrel, sour, 25 to 29s do; sweet, 30s to 32s do.—

LONDON CATTLE MARKET.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, Nov. 5.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 8,599 head. In the corresponding week in 1859 we received 7,129; in 1858, 4,513; in 1857, 6,244; in 1856, 6,201; in 1855, 5,879; and in 1854, 5,532 head.

YEARLY COMPARISON OF WEEKLY IMPORTS.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.
1860	2147	5881	1.9	202	219
1859	1768	6128	77	244	103
1858	1137	3235	16	411	94
1857	1099	4220	99	759	57
1856	1897	4480	—	152	72
1855	1812	3456	—	102	109
1854	2152	3056	—	307	306

We were scantily supplied with foreign stock to-day, and the demand ruled active at enhanced quotations. Fresh up from our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts were on a very moderate scale and in very middling condition. For all breeds there was an active inquiry at an advance in the quotations compared with Monday last of from 4d to 6d per 8 bs. A few very superior Scots realised 5s per 8 lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received 1,900 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 800 of various breeds; and from Ireland, 192 oxen and heifers. No beasts came to hand from Scotland. There was a very limited number of sheep on offer, in, for the most part, poor condition. The mutton trade was brisk at 4d to 6d per 8lbs above the currencies realised this day se'nnight. The best Downs were worth fully 5s 6d per 8lbs. Calves, the supply of which was limited, moved off briskly at a further improvement in value of 4d per 8lbs. The top figure was 5s 4d. There was more business doing in pigs, at very full prices.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 10d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; prime large oxen, 4s 0d to 4s 8d; prime Scots, &c, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 8d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; prime Southdown ditto, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; large coarse calves, 4s 4 to 4s 1 d; prime small ditto, 5s 0d to 5s 4d; large hogs, 4s to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 4d; lambs, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; suckling calves, 19s to 23s; and quarter-old store pigs, 23s to 30s each.

ENGLISH WOOL MARKETS.

LONDON, MONDAY, Nov. 5.—Since our last report, only moderate supplies of English wool have been on offer; nevertheless, the demand for all kinds has been in a most inactive state, and in some instances prices have had a drooping tendency. The inquiry for export to the Continent has materially fallen off. The stocks, however, held by the leading manufacturers are very moderate.

Per sack of 240lbs—Fleeces—Southdown hogs, £19 10s to £20 0s; ditto, half-bred hogs, £20 to £20 10s; ditto, Kent, £19 to £19 10s; ditto, southdown ewes and wethers £17 10s to £18; ditto Leicester ditto, £17 10s to £18. Sorts—clothing, picklock, £20 to £21; ditto, prime and picklock, £18 10s to £19; ditto, choice, £17 to £18; ditto, super, £15 to £16; ditto, combing—wethermatching, £20 10s to £21 0; ditto picklock, £18 to £18 10; ditto, common, £16 to £16 10s; ditto hogmatching, £23 10s to £24 0s; ditto, picklock-matching, £18 10 to £19 10s; ditto, super, ditto, £16 0s to £16 10s.

LEEDS ENGLISH AND FOREIGN WOOL MARKETS.—(Friday last.)—The demand for English combing wool of good quality continues inanimate, though prices, with few exceptions, remain firm. The staplers are not able to replace stocks to advantage, if they make sales. Colonial wool is still dull of sale, and will probably continue so till after the sales. There is a good demand for some sorts of low wool, and better prices are being obtained for a few sorts.

BRADFORD WOOL MARKET, OCTOBER 31.—There is no noticeable feature in any department of our trade to-day. Things remain much the same as before, with, perhaps, a trifling improvement. As regards wool, it may be said there are a few more inquiries and a little more confidence, but only a limited business is still doing. If a small concession is made, sales are effected; but many of the staplers, finding a difficulty in replacing their stocks, and feeling convinced that the spinners must soon be in the market, are unwilling to sell except at the full prices of the last few weeks.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3.—Scotch—There continues only a moderate demand for laid Highland, and that for the best class. White Highland, light in stock, and inquired for. Cheviots of a good class and clean are in fair demand, but at present higher rates the trade buy sparingly and with great caution. Laid Highland wool per 24lbs, 11s 6d to 13s; white Highland do., 15s to 17s; laid crossed do., unwashed, 14s to 16s 6d; do. do., washed, 16s to 18s 6d; laid Cheviot do. unwashed, 17s 6d to 20s; do. do., washed, 22s to 28s; white Cheviot do., washed, 34s to 44s. Foreign—There is a good inquiry for all kinds of useful long Highland wool, suitable either for carding or combing and late rates fully supported. The fourth series of colonial and other wool are advertised to commence in London on the 15th inst., when 40,000 bales fine will be offered, 20,000 of which are Capes. Imports for the week, 1,620 bags; previously this year, 174,964 bags.

LONDON HOP MARKET.—The little business doing is limited almost entirely to the choice new growths, and for which the previous rates are being supported. For all the other sorts there is a general decline in value. The imports of foreign hops during the last week was upwards of 2,000 bales.

IRISH PROVISIONS IN LONDON, MONDAY, Nov. 5.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 9,410 firkins butter and 2,717 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 15,020 casks butter and 1,152 bales bacon. The Irish butter market ruled quiet last week, and but a limited amount of business transacted. The small shipments from Ireland and the change to cold weather have given hold rs confidence, and they are firm at full rates. Foreign met a steady sale. The bacon market dull, and prices declined fully 2s per cwt. The dealers still purchase very cautiously for immediate consumption. Another report—Business in the last week was dull. Nothing of importance was done in Irish butter, landed for shipment; but prices were steady, and holders firm. Foreign was in moderate request, at a reduction of 2s on best quality. In other kinds no noticeable alteration. Bacon was very sparingly dealt in, prices 2s lower, and the tendency downwards. Of hams and lard nothing new to report.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G.P.O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

Constantinople	.. 6 a m Nov 8.
Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres [S]	.. 6 p m Nov 8.
America (Quebec) [D]	.. 7 a m Nov 9.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	.. 6 a m Nov 10.
America (New York) [Q]	.. 7 a m Nov 11.
India (Bombay) [S]	.. 6 p m Nov 11.
America (New York) [S]	.. 6 p m Nov 13.
Constantinople	.. 6 a m Nov 15.
America (Quebec) [D]	.. 7 a m Nov 16.
Constantinople	.. 6 a m Nov 16.
West Indies and Pacific [-]	.. 6 p m Nov 16.
Spain and Portugal [S]	.. 6 p m Nov 16.
America (Boston) and Newfoundland [Q]	.. 7 a m Nov 18.
India (Bombay), via Marseilles	.. 6 a m Nov 19.

France Italy, Switzerland, 1 p m, and 6 p m, daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p m daily.

English postage stamps may be used at Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the foreign parts touched at by the mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O., are in time up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails via Derry and Queenstown.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"Kill or Cure," "Irish Emigrant," and "The Omnibus."

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free. IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 2 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at half-past Three o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday November 3rd, amounted to 66,052, making a daily average of 11,008 copies.

As will be seen by our guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now exceeds
ELEVEN THOUSAND COPIES PER DAY,
being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland and with four exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following are the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

(WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)
First three lines 1s 0d
Every additional line 0s 3d
(WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)
First three lines 1s 0d
Every additional line 0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges, which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

Accounts in every case furnished, and payable monthly, and are only opened on those conditions.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND TOBACCONISTS FANCY GOODS of every description—Wholesale, Retail and for exportation, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S
WHOLESALE PIPE WAREHOUSE,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

GILCRUX COLLIERY.—OFFICE, 25, CITY-QUAY. Large arrivals of those superior House Coal, which can be supplied to the public through any of the merchants in the trade.—E. & G. ROBINSON, Colliery Agent.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

MR. AND MRS. RUSSELL
have the honour to inform the Nobility and Gentry of the arrival of their NEW WINTER GOODS, which are, as usual, of the best quality and newest style, having been personally selected from the first houses in England and France.
40, Dawson-street. Nov. 6, 1860.

M'MAHON AND CO. beg to inform the Public and the Customers of their former celebrated Hosiery Establishment in Westmoreland-street, that they can now be supplied with the same class of prime Goods, at their New Concern, No. 4, D'OLIER-STREET, near Carlisle-bridge, and that owing to the smallness of their expenses, they are enabled to sell Shirts, Drawers, Vests, Gloves, Stockings, and every article in their line, at least 20 per cent. lower than the price charged in more expensive thoroughfares. Determined to uphold the prestige of their fame and character, kind Patrons shall not be disappointed in being made comfortable "at a moderate charge," by calling on M'MAHON AND CO., 4, D'OLIER-STREET.

WE wish to call attention to our superior Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, suitable for Winter Wear. Being Practical Tailors, purchasers may rest assured that every Garment is as well made as if specially ordered.
The advantages this Department presents are—That we visit the different Woollen Markets each Season, and buy the very best goods at the lowest price for cash.
That we visit London and Paris twice a year to ascertain the Newest Styles that will be worn each Season, for the purpose of introducing every improvement in our Ready Made Clothing.
That one of the Firm personally superintends the Cutting and Getting-up of every Garment.
These advantages, we are sure, combined with our extensive Stock, will be appreciated by the general Public.
The following are a few of the leading garments in our Warerooms:—
The Guinea, Thirty Shilling, and Two Guinea Sackville Cape, the Three Guinea Morning Suit, the Fifty Shilling Frock and Dress Coat, and the celebrated Guinea Trousers.
BROWN AND PAYNE,
PRACTICAL TAILORS,
12 and 13,
LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
70, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season;
And have also in their own, and Messrs. Nicoll's make, every size and approved design, in
LIGHT PALETOTS,
CAPES,
EXCURSION AND SUMMER LOUNGE SUITS.

JUVENILE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE OR TO ORDER.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, AND CO.,
ASTON'S-QUAY,
DUBLIN.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

JUDGMENT has at length overtaken Miss Margaret Aylward. The unanimous sentence of the Court of Queen's Bench was that she be committed to prison for six calendar months, and pay the entire costs of the proceedings. The prison to which she is consigned is the Richmond Bridewell. In the solitude of its walls, she may learn to estimate the power of that law which she has so defiantly ignored.

A sentence of this extent, passed upon a semi-nun, seems, at first sight, to be severe; but it sinks into insignificance when compared with the misery Miss Aylward has inflicted on a mother, and, possibly, upon her child. There was a harshness and cruelty manifested in her conduct towards the mother hitherto unparalleled even in similar cases. Setting herself, a woman who never knew the strength of domestic ties, or what it is to feel a mother's love for her offspring, as the judge of all human relations and the arbitress of domestic life, she violated not only the law of the land, but the first duties of humanity. For more than two years she has baffled justice. There was not an individual in court yesterday who was not morally certain that she knew where the child was concealed, and could produce it in a moment. Yet, to the "interrogatories" she gave evasive or deficient answers, and at last acted the Mortara case over again, and replied to the inquiries of the court but *ignoramus* or *non possumus*. It was high time that the law should interfere, not only to punish the past, but to deter for the future. Encouraged by the temporary impunity which Miss Aylward rejoiced in, others imitated her example, and after her sentence was pronounced, seven other persons were brought before the court for the commission of similar offences.

The gravity of the sentence at once stamps the serious character of the crime. It is well for Roman Catholic parents that their children are brought up under the ægis of British law. If Miss Aylward had been unpunished, no Roman Catholic child would have been safe, if it appeared fit to the agents of the Church to direct its abduction. The mystery in this and other cases, the rapidity with which children have been spirited away, the total disappearance of all traces, the absence of all information, notwithstanding the publicity of the case, all show that the Ultramontanes in this country possess an organised and secret agency most dangerous to the peace of Roman Catholics themselves. Is it not evident that if it were desirable to remove the child of any Roman Catholic whatever, that the same agents could execute their orders with similar effect and similar daring? If it were supposed that by the removal of an heir or heiress, the property would devolve to the friends of the Church, or the Church itself, are there not instruments too ready to brave the law for the good of the Church? Miss Aylward yesterday informed the court that "she had satisfied her own "conscience, and had no more to say." Her own cold and unfeeling conscience was the only tribunal she respected. The condign punishment—six months' imprisonment—must teach even Miss Aylward that the law has a conscience also, which must be satisfied, and that in this free country, Roman Catholics are protected in the rights of freemen by a Constitution different in all respects from the canon law of Rome.

It is quite plain, from the persevering appeals made by Mr. Curran on behalf of his client, that she never expected to be immured as a criminal within the walls of a strict prison. Again and again Mr. Curran entreated that Miss Aylward should be consigned to the City Marshalsea, rather than to Richmond Bridewell. In the Marshalsea Miss Aylward could have a spacious suite of apartments, furnished mediævally. She could be visited at all hours by those who have sustained her in this wrong. Her imprisonment would have participated of the character of a triumph, and in her snug and cheerful apartments she could laugh to scorn the impotence of British law. The Chief Justice at once declared that as the act was criminal, so the Court, by its sentence, intended to inflict punishment, and not merely imprisonment, and that the sentence should remain as it is.

The payment of the costs, however heavy they may be, will not, we suppose, be any loss to Miss Aylward. When the utterly useless and nugatory abductions of children are to be accomplished, abundant means can be found, both to remunerate the agents and to defend them. Still the Ultramontanes must pay the cost of every agent, even the lowest, who may be sentenced; and, if the system be persevered in, that will prove an expensive process. If the costs are not paid, the delinquents must remain in prison, and then some one of them will unravel the whole machinery. If they are unable to do that, being kept in the dark themselves, then the continuance of their punishment will assuredly deter others.

We have yet some hopes that Miss Aylward and her advisers will even yet repent. Justice has been so long baffled that they naturally supposed their party was too formidable to be punished. To the last it was hoped that the punishment would be merely nominal in a residence which is only a prison in name to those who have money at command. When they realise that the law, too, can be deaf to entreaty, and will exact the penalty for its violation, they may at last begin to think that the successful concealment of a child is not worth the enormous cost and heavy punishment. Miss Aylward is the first person sentenced for this crime; her imprisonment is fixed at six months' duration. It is hence clear that if others will aspire to the honors of penal martyrdom, they will have to rejoice in suffering for a longer period. It is most satisfactory that the sentence of the Court, like its judgment, was unanimous. They who hoped that justice could be warped in favour of a creed have been bitterly disappointed.

By a telegram from Suez, in anticipation of the Bombay and China mails, we are informed that Lord Elgin will proceed to Pekin, accompanied by the whole of the cavalry, a strong force of artillery, and a very large proportion of the expeditionary army, and that he has determined to make it apparent to the Chinese that he comes, not to sue for peace, but to receive the submission due to the representative of a victorious nation, and to demand substantial compensation for the treachery of the last year, and the expense of the expedition. If there ever was an idea of proceeding to the capital with merely an escort of cavalry, it must have been abandoned when it became known that *after* the recent occupation of Pekin, and the destruction of the Taku forts, the Chinese authorities had the audacity to post up proclamations, even in Tien-tsin, ordering the people to remain tranquil since "the barbarians had been defeated, and came to Tein-tsin to sue for peace."

From Italy we learn that after the battle of the Garigliano a large proportion of the army of Francis the Second remained outside the fortress of Gaeta, and sent a deputation to Victor Emmanuel offering to surrender. The drama is rapidly closing now, and we expect to learn immediately that the ex-King has availed himself of the shelter of the ship so kindly placed by Queen Victoria at his disposal.

IN the ensuing session of Parliament we trust some steps will be taken to extend the Volunteer movement to Ireland. Meanwhile, a proposal has been made in this journal to present a pair of colours to the London Irish Volunteers, to show our sympathy with our countrymen armed in defence of the English metropolis. This proposal has been responded to by Messrs. Fry and Company, in a letter which we gladly print to-day. In the genuine spirit of nationality as well as loyalty, that firm offers to manufacture the silk for the flags and to supply it free of charge, in their admiration of the spirit which has prompted the formation of the corps, if a committee be appointed to carry out the proposed presentation. The letter of Messrs. Fry speaks for itself, and we shall be not so much surprised as grieved if their spirited offer be not at once accepted.

Is the conduct of the Radical party in the Corporation such as to merit the approbation of Conservatives? Are the courtesies of Alderman Carroll, and the language of Alderman Reynolds and his following, such as to deserve the gratitude of the most wealthy and respectable portion of the citizens? How, otherwise, are we to account for the apathy and neglect of the Conservatives? Notwithstanding the violence, coarseness, and arrogance of the Radical members of the Corporation, the Conservatives cannot be induced to attend at the revision of the Burgess List to preserve their right to vote at the election of Town Councillors. Surely, it is worth while to sacrifice a few minutes for a single day to retain the only power by which the Corporation may be purged. We direct the attention of all who wish the Corporation to be the representative of the industry, energy, and intelligence of the city, to an advertisement in our columns from the Conservative Registration Society. Those Conservatives who are entitled to vote in the Rotundo, Mountjoy, and North Dock Wards are requested to attend at the Old City Assembly House, 53, William-street, on or before Friday next, at any time between 11 and 3 o'clock, to sustain their right to vote as Burgesses for Town Councillors and Borough Assessors. The Conservative Regulation Society undertakes all the trouble, and it is certainly strange if the Conservatives, who possess the mass of property in the city cannot be induced to give even their attendance for a few moments.

THE county of Donegal will soon be intersected with railways connected through Londonderry and Dundalk with Dublin, and consequently with all the great Irish lines. In addition to the line running northwards, which we alluded to some days since, a company has been formed, and is now in full operation, for the construction of a railway from Londonderry, through the valley of the River Finn, touching at the chief towns of Donegal. This line will be the cheapest ever constructed in the United Kingdom. The act for the incorporation of the company has been obtained at a trifling expense. The landowners have acted with public spirit, and have agreed to take shares in the company as the price of the land.

The permanent way is contracted for at a price the lowest yet known. It is calculated, even on the basis of the present traffic, that, after paying five per cent. on the capital, there will remain a surplus of 1,559. Mr. Barlow, the engineer-in-chief, says that in all his experience in railway construction he never met with an instance where the facilities for executing a railway are more thoroughly combined. What could hardly be expected in so mountainous a region, the gradients are of the most favourable character. The chairman of the company is Lord Lifford, and the directors are all gentlemen having large interests in the prosperity of Donegal.

Railways have been the great civilisers of Ireland, and they have done more for the progress of the country than whole centuries of legislation. Wherever a railway is constructed there rises up as if by magic a thriving and busy population along the line. Hitherto the resources of Donegal have been unknown, except to the landowners and tourists. Its mineral wealth is of extraordinary extent. The want of railway communication has kept back this great country, notwithstanding the energetic character of its people. We wish the Finn Valley Railway all success, not merely for the sake of Donegal, but of Ireland, of which it forms so interesting and so valuable a portion.

IT is with reluctance we animadvert upon the artifices of a contemporary; but there are occasions when silence would argue a participation in a design to mislead the public. Our attention has been called to an advertisement, just issued by the *Daily Express*, of which the following is a copy:—

"DUBLIN NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.
THE DAILY EXPRESS.

"A return has been printed by order of the House of Commons, showing the number of stamps issued for the several newspapers in Dublin, by which it appears that the number of stamps issued for the last quarter, in the return mentioned, was as follows:—

To the Daily Express	184,000
" Freeman's Journal	39,000
" Irish Times	8,000
" Saunders' News-Letter...	72,000

"That return is a document which cannot err, is not open to the charge of misrepresentation as to extent of circulation, and clearly establishes that the *Daily Express* has a stamped circulation which not only far exceeds that of all the other morning journals put together, but has also a circulation of that class which is most valuable to advertisers."

Could it be supposed from the wording of this composition that no return whatever has been issued by the Stamp Office since June, 1859? or that the IRISH TIMES was then but a three-day paper, at a dear price, and only three months in existence? There appears on the very face of this advertisement a Jesuitical artifice unworthy of any journal, and calling for reprobation. It states that the number of stamps issued for *the last quarter* were so many: suppressing the fact that that last quarter ended in June, 1859. In the concluding paragraph it is stated in the present tense that "the *Daily Express* "HAS a stamped circulation exceeding that of all the "other morning papers put together;" and thus an attempt is made to delude the public into a belief that the return is for the present quarter, and that the numbers given represent the stamped circulation of the *Daily Express* and IRISH TIMES at the present date. The public are quite as competent to characterise this artifice as we are, and to pronounce upon its policy as well as its honesty.

We have ever stated truthfully the amount of our circulation as it progressed. We have given proofs of its extent by documentary evidence. Our returns are open to any person who desires information upon the matter. A visit to our machine-room would convince any one, however sceptical, of the vastness of our daily issue. We now state, on official information that with the exception of the *General Advertiser*, we enjoy a *stamped* circulation larger than that of any newspaper in Ireland. As to our *unstamped* circulation, we may safely leave that to the observation of the public, who can judge of the comparative estimation in which this journal is held when we state that its price to the newsvenders is ninepence a dozen, while

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It is painful to us to dwell upon this subject, but to none can the effect of that advertisement be more painful than to its unscrupulous manipulator. For as the anticipation of future success is the happiness of life, so to lean for support upon a reputation irrevocably lost is the last resource of the despairing.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Monday.

Lord John Russell's second edition of his letter to Sir James Hudson has not afforded the great "Liberal" party, whom he would fain represent, the satisfaction that the Cabinet expected. Everyone here asks what has tempted our Foreign Secretary to recant his previous opinions? Was it the threatened meeting of his constituents in the city who, in an unguarded moment, might have treacherously moved a vote of want of confidence in their member? Was it the dread of the coming Lord Mayor's banquet, at which the Premier or the Foreign Secretary is expected to announce the views of the Cabinet, and at which a retractation of expressed opinions would have been deemed unpleasant? Or was it the re-swing of the pendulum from its German bias? At any rate, the date of the document, October 27, is felt to impart a suspicion to its sincerity, for that was the day on which it was known in London that the Warsaw Conference had broken up without coming to any agreement, and Lord John's sentiments were worthless then, either to remove the impression conveyed in the displeasure of France, of Russia, and of Prussia, at the invasion of the Neapolitan State by the Sardinian troops, and would have none effect on the danger of a coalition.

And speaking of the appearance of the Premier on the civic stage, I may mention that the preparations for the annual festival are on a scale of unwonted grandeur. Guildhall is undergoing a complete transformation, and the dinner there is intended to astound even the aldermen. The procession to Westminster also will include novelties, from medœival knights clad in mail, mounted on palfreys, to the modern Volunteer, with appropriate emblems, and his civic majesty's progress and ovation are eagerly looked forward to.

Important telegram!—Diplomatic relations suspended with the Lord Mayor of London. How that announcement has affected the funds on the Paris Bourse! You may rely on its effect on the Rialto. Yet such is the fact, if Whig gossipers be true. It is stated a member of the Corps Diplomatique has informed the Lord Mayor that they cannot attend his banquet on the 9th, in consequence of Lord John's letter: it is said that the Persian and Honduras Ministers will alone be present, but that the Ministry will muster in full number to make up for the absence of glittering costumes. I am afraid the whole thing savours too much of Lord John's friends' private arrangement to impart an importance to his dispatch which its inherent merits do not deserve; but the report is widely circulated and as commonly believed. But, to return to the procession. If to-day be a foretaste of the treat which the citizens promise us on Friday, I cannot anticipate much enjoyment. Guy Fawkes and his Holiness Pio Nono meet your gaze wherever you go, crowds beset you, and either your pocket or your person is obliged to pay black mail to the hero of the day. The urchins seem inspired with the popular fury, and accompany these figures with glowing descriptions of liberty and Garibaldi.

A great sensation has spread amongst the ranks of literary men, by a report that a large contract for supplying the French army with boots, has been taken up in London. What has leather to do with literary men? you say. The contract has been taken by the proprietor of one of our leading papers, and must have been entered into very soon after the general smashes in the leather trade. Every writer looks on it as a personal matter, that his profession should be compromised in what has the appearance of cause and effect, for a judicious use of the pen might have helped the general ruin, and aided the profits on the contract. I regret that I must only deal in generalities, for such a system requires exposure, and the Press, as Cæsar's wife, should be above suspicion.

A proposal has found much favour here, which has for its object to introduce a smaller gold coinage than that in use. The threatened large stoppage in the importation of silver has caused it to find favour with mercantile men; and the notion that small gold coins would answer the same convenient purpose that our threepenny bits do in the silver ware. I do not think, however, that the trial will be satisfactory, if I am to judge from the experience of the United States. The attempt was made there, but has become unpopular with large mercantile and banking concerns, who find themselves obliged to weigh, as well as count, the coins separately, owing to the difficulty of detecting counterfeits.

The Rev. Mr. Robins, of Clare Market, whose labours in connexion with the Ragged School movement are appreciated here, has started two clubs for workmen, as an antidote to public-house immorality. The allowance of smoke and literature is large, and a freedom in every way encouraged in the intercourse of the men, with the hopes of fostering conversation. Anything before the assemblies in the gin palaces.

The furies seem to pursue the Earl of Dundonald even after death. Even before the aged peer is consigned to his last resting place, appears a posthumous vindication of the cause of all his sorrows, Lord Gambier by Lady Chatterton. It is idle at the present day to deny the meritorous part of the Aix Roads exploit to Dundonald; every one knows that Gambier first ridiculed and then frustrated the enterprise, and that its partial failure was due to Gambier, whom Dundonald brought to a court-martial; but Gambier received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and Dundonald was sacrificed. Yet, even in his death, his last words are impugned, for her ladyship attacks the statements advanced by him in his autobiography, and attacks them, too, on professional matters. Fancy a lady writing on navigation, gunnery, and marines!

To mention a few matters of passing gossip on literary matters—Alexandre Dumas promises the second volume of Garibaldi's life, no longer, I suppose, to be an autobiography. Mr. George Grote will amuse Greek scholars and students of astronomy with his disquisition on Plato's and Aristotle's notions on the rotation of the earth. Arrangements are being made for the Christmas pantomimes. Messrs. Oxenford, who wrote the words of "Robin Hood," and Shirley Brooks, will produce the burlesque at the Olympic. Sir Archibald Alison promises a new work, "The Life of Lord Castlereagh and Sir Charles Stewart, second and third Marquises of Londonderry, from the original papers of the family, and from other sources." Lord Dufferin's "Letters in High Latitudes," "The Woman in White," and "Adam Bede," have just been published in German.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

Windsor Castle, Nov. 5.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Alice, walked in the Home-park this morning and visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore.

The Prince and Princess of Leiningen took leave of her Majesty and left the Castle in the forenoon.

The Earl and Countess Delawarr and family will leave Bathurst-park early next month for Nice, for the winter.

Lord and Lady Calthorpe have arrived in Grosvenor-square for a few days.

Lady De Dunstanville is expected in town early next week from Morval, Cornwall.

Lady Mary Wood and family are passing the season at Nice.

Mr. Hastings Russell, M.P., and Lady Elizabeth Russell will leave town in a few days for Woburn Abbey en a visit to the Duke of Bedford.

The Hon. Gilbert Heathcote, M.P., has arrived in Belgrave-square, from Normonton-park, Rutlandshire.

The Earl of Wicklow and suite have arrived in Dublin.

The Earl and Countess of Lanesborough and suite are amongst the latest arrivals in town.

Colonel and Miss Knox and suite have arrived at Morrison's Hotel.

Major Somerville and lady have returned to Point House, Castletownsend, after a sojourn of two months in England.

The Army.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Henry Wylie Norman, C.B., Bengal Army, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India, has been appointed Assistant Military Secretary to his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, as General Commanding-in-Chief, has been pleased to direct that, hereafter, all subaltern officers, previous to assuming any staff appointment, must pass the examination for the rank next above that which they hold.

The Navy.

The following appointments were made on Monday at the Admiralty:—Captain G Keane, to the Charybdis, vice Captain Parker, whose appointment is cancelled; Lieutenant James Grant, to the Desperate; Lieutenant H J F Campbell, additional to the Marlborough; Lieutenant H C Burleigh, to the Charybdis; Francis H D ninnson, acting 3rd class assistant engineer, to the Indus, as supernumerary; and G F Norman, paymaster to the Dasher.

Progress of Conservatism in the East.—The municipal elections in the eastern counties have generally resulted in favour of the Conservative party. At Harwich a clean sweep has been made of the Liberals, who have now only one representative left in the town council. At Great Yarmouth the Liberals attempted opposition in one ward only, and in that case their candidate was easily defeated by an overwhelming majority. At Colchester the Conservatives also obtained a decided advantage in the only contest which took place, and increased the strength of their party in the town council by one vote, counting, of course, as two in a division. At Norwich the leading Liberals are so ashamed of the "miserable triumphs" which, to use the words of the present mayor, an "advanced" member of the party, have been occasionally gained by corrupt means, that they have voluntarily placed two of the aldermanic seats at the disposal of the Conservatives; and on the 9th instant, when the election of mayor takes place, two more are also to be given up to them, so that long-excluded citizens of worth and station will at last take part in the regulation of municipal affairs; and for the first time since the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, in 1835, the Conservatives will be as strong in the council as their opponents.—*Morning Herald*.

The Execution of Mullens.—As various reports have been circulated as to the day fixed for the execution of the convict Mullens, we may state that unless a contrary order is received from the Home Office, he will be executed on Monday, November 19.—*Globe*.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE, Four o'clock, a.m.

THE ANNEXATION VOTE.

Turin, Tuesday.—The returns received of the voting in Umbria and the Marches give very satisfactory results. Perfect order and enthusiasm prevailed everywhere.

PROPOSED SURRENDER OF GAETA.

Sessa, Monday Evening.—A large body of Bourbon troops remained outside the fortress of Gaeta. The troops have sent a proposal to surrender to General Fanti.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Nov. 6.—Count Rechberg has addressed a circular note on the Warsaw interview to the representatives of Austria abroad. The note states that the object of the interview was to bind more closely the personal and friendly relations of the three Princes present, and to concert the principles for the regulation of their conduct, in view of certain eventualities. Count Rechberg, without entering upon details as to the nature of the arrangements, concludes by announcing that a perfect understanding was established. He, however, makes it clearly understood that non-intervention in the affairs of Italy was agreed upon, and that although anxious to support the principle of order and European equilibrium, the three Northern Courts will do nothing which might provoke a war.

M. Boyer, Secretary to the Empress, has left for Southampton, on his way to Madeira, to prepare quarters for her Majesty.

NAVAL OPERATIONS AT CHINA.

The *Gazette*, of last evening, publishes the dispatches received at the Admiralty, from Vice-Admiral Hope, Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's naval forces in China, with enclosure from Lieutenant-Colonel Gascoyne, commander of the battalion of Royal Marines.

The Chinese Commander-in-Chief was shot with a revolver by Captain Pyrnne, of the Royal Marines. The admiral says, "the fire of the French gunboats was remarkable for its precision." On the 28th of August, a force of English and French gunboats arrived at Tien-tsin, the authorities were anxious to make their unconditional submission, and the Admiral ordered guards to be placed in the forts and on the city gates, and the allied flags to be hoisted in token of military occupation.

LORD ELGIN'S POLICY.

The Emu, with Bombay mails, arrived at Suez, October 28.

The *Globe* says it has every reason to believe that Lord Elgin would go to the Chinese capital, not escorted, as was assumed, by a smallparty of cavalry, but by a very large proportion of the expeditionary army, of which the whole of the cavalry and a strong artillery would form part, nor was he likely to leave Pekin, before making it abundantly apparent that he came not to sue for peace, but to receive the submission due to the representative of a victorious nation, to bear away substantial atonement for the insult of the last year, and for the expense and inconvenience to which we have been put, and to obtain the best guarantee he can for our future relation with the Chinese Government.

BERWICK ELECTION COMMISSION.

Mr. Disraeli and General Peel were examined yesterday morning before the Berwick Election Commissioners. The latter denied that anything was ever done in connection with the promised repair of the barracks. Mr. Disraeli contradicted most of the assertions made by Sergeant Brodie.

COURT MOURNING.

The *Gazette* says the Court mourning for the late Dowager Empress of Russia is to commence on the 8th.

THE ARMY.

Colonel Egerton Herbert, 82nd Foot, is gazetted Deputy-Quartermaster-General at head-quarters, Col. Gordon's period of service having expired.

THE DUTY ON HOPS.

The growth of 1860 is officially declared to be £69,763 2s. 4½d. The old duty is £53,485 1s. 1½d.

FURTHER PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament was further prorogued yesterday, to Jan. 3rd, but without adding the significant words, "It would then meet for the despatch of business."

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The fight between Sam Hurst, the Stayleybridge Infant, and Tom Paddock, having been appointed, came off yesterday. About 300 persons started by a special train by the Great Western, at five a.m. The train halted between Mortimore and Basingstock. A move was however, soon insisted on by the police, both the Berks and Hants being present, doubtless enlightened by telegraph from London, and the train retraced its way to Reading, and then proceeded on to the Hungerford branch, to Aldermaston. Hurst was seconded by James Hodgkins and Jemmy Welch. Paddock was seconded by Jerry Noon and Jem Robinson. After five rounds, occupying ten minutes, the Infant was declared the winner. There were no knock-down blows.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Globe* announces the appointment of Mr. Ridley, M.P., one of the Commissioners of Copyhold Enclosures. This creates a vacancy at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

HEREFORD RACES.

Nursery Stakes—Tonio, 1; Flirtation, 2. Seven ran.
Steeple Chase—Cosmopolitan, 1; Tumbler, 2; Pillworth, 3. Eleven ran.
City—Pescator, 1; Zingari, 2. Nine ran.
Hunt—Doubtful, 1; Nell Gwynne, 2. Five ran.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Liverpool Cup—7 to 2 against Light (taken); 10 to 1 against Brewer; 10 to 1 against Moorcock; 20 to 1 against Horace; 20 to 1 against Chere Ami (offered); 25 to 1 against Gibraltar; 33 to 1 against Weatherbound. Very little doing.

The Chairmanship of the County Donegal.—In accordance with the wish of the Marquis of Abercorn Lieutenant of the county, a meeting of the magistrates of Donegal will be held in the Court-house, Letterkenny, on Friday, the 16th of November, for the purpose of drawing up an address to Mr. Hele, late assistant-barrister and chairman of the county, on his retirement from office.

Dublin Literary Union.—The usual weekly meeting of this society will be held in the School-room, 6½, Whitefriar-street, on this (Wednesday) evening, when a discussion will take place on the following subject:—"Is total abstinence from the use of alcoholic liquors as beverages a duty?" The public are invited to attend. Chair to be taken at a quarter past 8 o'clock precisely. The Rev. R. Vance will deliver a lecture (D.V.) on Wednesday evening, 14th instant, on "Political Economy," which will also be open to the public.

South Dublin Penny Bank, Weavers' Hall, Coombe.—Statement of accounts for the week ending 5th November, 1860—No. of depositors, 318; amount lodged, £17 11s; new accounts opened, 39; number of withdrawals, 48; amounts withdrawn, £17 1s 8d; total number of depositors to this date, 2,066; total amount lodged, £671 5s.

The Courthouse of Drogheda.—At a late meeting of the grand jury for this borough, convened for the purpose of devising some plan for either the improvement of the old, or the construction of a new courthouse, it was resolved by the committee appointed for the purpose to report in favour of converting the present market-house into a criminal and record court, by the addition of two wings—the cost not to exceed £3,000. This contemplated project, if carried into effect, will be of considerable importance and much convenience. The present courthouse is totally unfit, from its construction and site, for the purposes for which it is used. The ample grounds connected with the market-house, and the disconnection of the site from all public thoroughfares, would admirably suit it as regards position, whilst a moderate outlay would suffice to convert it into an excellent building for a courthouse.—*From our own Correspondent*.

Co. Antrim Quarter Sessions.—The sessions for this county have now concluded, and the total number of civil bills heard has been somewhat extraordinary, amounting in all to 2,655. Of these 1,370 have been heard in Belfast, 721 in Ballymena, 341 in Antrim, and 233 in Ballymoney. Out of these 2,665 decisions given by the chairman of the county (J. Hastings Otway, Q.C.), only two have been appealed against, even one of these being merely lodged, pending an issue in another case. This fact proves the general satisfaction given by Mr. Otway, and shows that the public have the utmost confidence in his legal skill, and full reliance in the ultimate results at which he arrives.—*Belfast News-Letter*.

American-fashioned Steamers for Lough Erne.—The Erne Company propose placing on this lake (the "Windermere" of Ireland) steamers on the same model as those on the River St. Lawrence, combining great speed, light draught of water, good carrying qualities, with luxurious saloons, and cheap fares. On the St. Lawrence they are under 200 feet long, the locks of the canals only admitting that length; but on the Great Lakes and Hudson River they are from 350 to 400 feet, their beam usually being from one-ninth to one-eleventh of their length. On the Hudson are the fastest and finest river steamers of the world, attaining a speed of 25 to 28 miles per hour; some of their saloons are luxuriously furnished, being from 300 to 400 feet long. With the same fuel and equal cost, they can carry four times the number of passengers.

The investigation at Frome, conducted by Mr. T. B. Saunders, who seems to have constituted himself a kind of Public Prosecutor, was continued during Monday, with perfectly puerile results, which it would be waste of space to transfer to our columns.

ADELAIDE HOSPITAL.

A meeting of the professors of this institution, and of some of the most eminent physicians of the metropolis, together with a large body of medical students, was held yesterday morning at ten o'clock, in the theatre of the hospital, for the purpose of hearing an introductory address from Dr. Hudson. Among those present we observed—Drs. Duncan, Walsh, Morgan, Barton, Richardson, and M'Namara; G. W. Maunsell, Esq., &c.

Dr. Hudson commenced by remarking that there were two descriptions of introductory addresses; the one chiefly adopted upon occasions like the present being ambitious in its aim and discursive in its topics, and addressed less to the medical student than to the patrons of the lecturer or the institution; the other, which, with all respect for those visitors who honoured the occasion with their presence, he should adopt, which consisted in addressing the students themselves on some topic concerning themselves and their pursuits. He therefore should proceed to address a few practical remarks upon the matter-of-fact subject of the work before them, and how to do it; in other words, the study of clinical medicine and surgery in the wards of an hospital. Dr. Hudson then proceeded to treat upon the diagnosis of disease—first, in regard to the observation of external phenomena, then the causal relation between these and the internal diseased condition, and afterwards the investigation of those other conditions, whether in the patient himself or influences external to him, which co operate with the disease, to determine the result; and, after alluding to the conditions of the disease which have most influence on its progress and termination, he impressed upon the students the necessity of a proper sense of the difficulties of diagnosis and prognosis, and of the caution necessary in the exercise of both, especially of the latter, concluding his remarks on this portion of the subject as follows:—The difficulties inherent in the subject will be best surmounted, and accuracy of diagnosis attained, by studying symptoms at the bedside, by drawing deductions from the greatest possible number of observed facts, and commencing their examination with the greatest possible number of supposed conditions upon which the symptoms may depend, by bringing to the aid of this mental process all their knowledge of the theory of medicine, as well as the experience derived from similar cases, whether observed by themselves or recorded by others, and by availing themselves of every opportunity of testing the correctness of the diagnosis made during life, and by attending at the examination of the body after death. One caution he would most earnestly impress upon them: never to be over confident in their diagnosis, and especially in their prediction of the result. They should regard both these in their true light, as guides to treatment, not as a means of creating confidence in their own skill. This, no doubt, was a hard lesson, and one which poor human nature was slow to learn; but they might depend upon it nothing more distinguished the man of science from the empiric. True science was ever modest, and in nothing was it more manifest than in its proposed recognition of the difficulty of foreseeing the result of a complicated process like disease. In any case of disease absolute certainty must be unattainable, because had they even the knowledge of all its conditions, they could never know how they would operate in a particular instance, inasmuch as no occurrence in the living body ever takes place with perfect constancy and certainty, and invariably in the same manner. But, important as diagnosis was, they had a clinical study of still higher importance—one to which all these other studies must be subservient. Treatment was the object and end of the recognition of disease. They studied the tendency to interruption of the vital processes with the object of averting it by correcting the derangements of function which led to such a result, or if the tendency be to resolution and recovery, with the view of aiding the reparative process by any means in their power. Moreover, they studied symptoms themselves, not only for their diagnostic value, but with the purpose of directly relieving or removing them. Treatment should be based on the scientific knowledge, first of the laws of healthy and deranged functions; and secondly, of the mode in which the agents employed influence these functions; and the question at the bedside should be, not merely what medicines should they give the patient, but what effect did they wish to produce; in other words, what indication of treatment did the recognition of the disease suggest. Then followed the question why the practitioner selected a certain medicine for this purpose, and how would it affect it. The learned lecturer then proceeded to discuss more fully the subject of treatment under the heads of the indications, and the means of fulfilling them, and having detailed some of the sources of difficulty and fallacy in the treatment of diseases, concluded with the following remarks:—This imperfect sketch of the objects of clinical medicine will give you some idea of its extent and difficulty. I wish you to appreciate these; not that you may be deterred from its study, but that you may see it is one which, to master, you must undertake with earnestness, perseverance, diligence, and method. Your diligence should be evinced not only by your attendance here, but also in the study of everything bearing on the subject, especially in daily reading such works on medicine as will best illustrate the cases under your observation. Your method of study in the wards will simply consist in following the path of investigation of your teachers, repeating their observations, and reasoning like them on the evidence thus obtained, correcting both your facts and deductions by their experience. It is the duty of a clinical teacher to train the pupil in his own method of observation; to discuss with him the causation and co-relations of the phenomena of disease; the laws by which they are regulated, and their definite order and result; thus assuring himself, as he goes along, that the pupil fully comprehends the grounds of his diagnosis and treatment. While thus engaged in the wards, the teacher and pupil are fellow-students. He is not the didactic lecturer, dogmatising with the air of a master, for he is in the presence of the great teacher—Nature—and in her presence he is merely her exponent; indicating her external phenomena, and reasoning upon their relations with her internal operations, with becoming humanity and caution, nor will he the less deserve your assent to his conclusion that it is challenged, not on his own, but on nature's authority. Thus employed, he may be compared to one whose experienced eye and practised foot have rapidly traversed a difficult and dangerous path, and who returns to lead his younger and less practised companion step by step across. An example will best illustrate my meaning, and show you the difference between merely walking the hospitals and true clinical study. We will suppose a very common case. A patient propped up in bed, unable to lie down, breathing with difficulty, and with anasarca of the limbs. The physician and pupils approach the bed. He looks for a moment at the patient, feels the pulse, places his hand on the abdomen, asks the condition of the bowels, inspects the urine, places a stethoscope over the heart and to the back, and percusses the chest; then pronounces the case to be one of disease of mitral valve, and consequent dropsy; prescribes moderate doses of mercury, with diuretics, and passes on. He has spent three minutes at this bedside, has in that time ascertained all the facts required for an accurate diagnosis, has recognised the condition which furnished an indication for treatment, and has prescribed accordingly. The pupils have heard the diagnosis and treatment, and moving through the wards at this rate, they may witness no less than forty cases during two hours' visit. But what will they have learned? Now, let us reverse the picture, and suppose that, having gone through this process thus rapidly, the physician pauses to retrace the steps with his pupils, telling them how he first noted the patient's posture and the character of the dyspnœa, the livid colour of the lip, the turgid and pulsating jugular veins, the weakness and irregularity of the radial pulse, and how, recognising in these and the anasarca, so many indirect signs of obstruction to the return of blood to the left ventricle from the lungs, he sought for more direct signs, which he found in the congested state of the lungs, and in a systolic murmur at the heart's apex. And having thus taught them how many steps must precede the diagnosis of a single diseased condition, even when that condition has a direct, physical sign, he may proceed to state that his treatment was not addressed to this condition (itself immediately), but to the removal of a secondary condition of the liver, revealed by the yellow colour of the patient's eyes, the scanty urine, loaded with urates and purpurates, and the tumid and tender right hypochondrium. He will thus have faithfully performed the office of an interpreter of nature, and guide to the young inquirer. The first portion of this fancy sketch would seem to be no unfaithful representation of the method still pursued in some of the larger London hospitals. In a late number of the *Lancet*, it is stated that clinical study is difficult to the student there, because he finds neither example nor instruction from the medical officers of his hospital; that clinical teaching is a shadow of a name in many of the hospitals, and that to walk the hospitals in the suite of the surgeon or physician, making his rounds, is commonly to do no more than the phrase expresses. If this be a fact, the Dublin student has reason to be thankful for that admirable system of practical instruction, first introduced into this city from Germany, by the late Dr. Graves, and pursued with success in the Meath Hospital, and now adopted in Edinburgh and elsewhere. According to this system, which is pursued here, the cases are distributed among the clinical pupils, and the student, to whose care the particular case is entrusted, makes a preliminary examination, and takes careful notes of the history-assigned cause, and other facts necessary to be communicated to the physician or surgeon, from whom, in return, he receives that help in the analysis of its symptoms, and in the forming a diagnosis, which I have just attempted to describe. The student is stimulated to read upon the disease, by questions being submitted to him upon the case and its treatment; and his diligent attendance is secured by his having to make a daily report of the progress of the case, and the effects of treatment. No doubt, these examinations, in the presence of young fellow-students, are a trying ordeal to some; but the most timid and retiring will, by degrees, acquire confidence—no small advantage. Besides, they will, in the words of a great clinical teacher (Dr. Gairdner), tend to fix and confirm your knowledge, and to give you opportunities of correcting and arranging it; and above all, to make sure that it is forthcoming when wanted. They force you into a personal communication with others. They form the best of all introductions to your teachers and your fellow-students, and they lead to many pleasant and profitable associations, which may be followed up with advantage elsewhere. I shall conclude these remarks, with a few suggestions to those who may undertake the immediate care of patients—"the true clinical pupils." But, let your own personal investigation into the facts of each case be as complete as possible, measuring your record, not by its length, but by its relevancy. Avoid the common mistake of taking a patient's impressions in place of facts, and state everything clearly without confusion and repetition. Accustom yourselves to describe in writing the sensible phenomena of disease. Doing this will train you to habits of accurate observation, as you will find that, in order to describe accurately, it is necessary to have a clear and distinct perception of the object, such as cannot be obtained by careless observation. It will also lead to accuracy in the use of technical language. All the natural sciences—pathology included—have their special nomenclature, their technical terms being, in fact, short descriptions or representations of our conceptions of existing conditions. Generally speaking, they will possess meaning and force, according as the conception in the mind is clear and vivid, always provided we do not misapply the term through want of knowledge of the nomenclature. In addition to the more immediate advantages arising from this course in ensuring accuracy of observation and facility in describing, there is another, too important to be passed without notice; it is the power it gives of appreciating—I might almost say of realising—the descriptions of others, to be met with in our future readings. If the student has accustomed himself accurately to describe sensible phenomena, such as malformation, an expression of countenance, a morbid excretion, or an ulcerated surface, he can scarcely fail to have a just idea of the same object when described by another accurate observer. Thus, to one in the habit of recording his own observations, faithful published descriptions have much of the vividness and reality of living examples, and to some extent, may supply their place. It may be said that the value of the published facts in medicine depends essentially on this combination of pictorial power and accuracy of description. Lastly, in order that your narrative may be clear, adopt an uniform method; and, having first allowed your patient to tell his own story, with as little interruption as possible, and having thus caught the salient points of the case, and obtained a clue to your line of inquiry, conduct your questioning according to this method, which should include an account of the development of the disease, by which its etiology is ascertained, a comprehensive description of the present state—in which should be included all physical, physiological, and chemical symptoms and signs—the plan of treatment adopted, and its principles, and a complete daily record. I am sure it is needless to add that your conduct to the patients individually should be characterised by gentleness and kindness, avoiding all roughness either of speech or action, respecting female modesty and delicacy, meeting fretfulness with patience, and showing a sincere desire to relief suffering as far as it is in your power. In the course of my life I have uniformly observed, that as surely as a man was harsh and unfeeling to the poor, his manners were repulsive to patients in a higher condition. Let me remind you that the right regulation of your conduct to the patients in an hospital is expected from you, in consideration of the inestimable advantages you derive from your access to such charitable institutions. Each supporter of an hospital is supposed to be interested in the good treatment of the patient he sends to it. It would be an unworthy return for his support were such a patient to receive ill treatment of any kind at our hands. You must remember that clinical teaching is not the primary object of hospitals, but one which is permitted by their governors, because experience has proved their patients are benefited by the more careful consideration of each case which the presence of the class ensures, as well as by the attentions they receive from the pupils, while indirectly the hospital is the gainer; also by the increased interest excited for it, and the increased number and extent of its friends and connexions. But, if there are any who, forgetting that the aim of true philanthropy is ever to confer the greatest possible amount of good upon the greatest possible number, would confine an hospital to its original design, by excluding pupils and prohibiting clinical teaching or scientific inquiry in any form, these persons show a very erroneous estimate of the interests of its supporters, as well as of the advantages to be derived from such institutions. They do not see that the reward of such support is not limited to the right of sending patients to the wards, but consists more in the benefit the public continually reap from the precious legacies of improvement in medicine and surgery bequeathed by hospitals from age to age. Gentlemen, the true mission of hospitals is to be the nurseries of scientific progress, and schools for the training of future discoverers. What is the amount of the value of the benefits conferred by any hospital upon any member of its patients, during any period, compared with the ever-widening circle of blessing flowing from the discovery of such a scientific truth as Auscultation? Had this immortal discovery dawned upon Laennec in one of these closed receptacles of disease, where it would have had no witnesses of his demonstrations of its truths, and would have depended for its development upon the unaided operations of his own mind, instead of being demonstrated to pupils from all countries in Europe, mutually discussed with them by its author, and developed to its present perfection by them and their successive generations of pupils down to this day—would it, think you, have revolutionised thoracic pathology, or have given physical diagnosis almost the certainty of an exact science? I am sure that were Doctor Stokes to be asked to what secondary cause he most ascribed the great share the Meath Hospital has had in the perfecting of Laennec's discovery, his answer would be—"The pupils whose presence and co-operation was the stimulus to his investigations, and who have diffused their results in every part of the world." We rejoice in the existence here of an institution so much needed by the poorer Protestants of this city and country, and we shall always regard the relief of their sufferings as the primary object of their charity, and our own paramount duty. God forbid, gentlemen, that a patient should ever suffer injury within its walls for the sake of science! But we believe that were only one of you, its pupils, trained here to the pursuit of original research, to become eventually a discoverer or a great teacher of your science, the good which would accrue to mankind, through your instrumentality, might outweigh the direct good received by the patients of this institution during its entire existence. Gentlemen, we invite you, to-day, to enter on this glorious career. Your teachers will cheer your onward advance none the less because you leave them behind in the race. That it should be so is a law of nature, for medicine is one of those sciences of which it has been so eloquently said by Macaulay—"Theirs is a philosophy which never rests, which has never attained, which is never perfect. Its law is progress; a point which was yesterday invisible is its goal to-day, and will be its starting-post to-morrow." And do not imagine that the field of research in medicine is exhausted, or capable of being so. The connexion of the natural sciences is so intimate that discoveries in any one of them must be followed by discoveries in the others, and consequently, if comparative anatomy, histology, and organic chemistry are rapidly advancing, physiology and pathology must follow in their train. Gentlemen, you may fail in obtaining a high place in the records of our science, but you will not have worked in vain; patient incessant labour becomes daily less of an effort and more of instinct; more the law and necessity of your own nature, and thus it becomes its own reward. The profession of medicine offers you none of the rank or honours of the State; even wealth and social distinction fall to the lot of few; for most of you the probable material reward of study is a large field of labour, and an uncertain harvest of fees. But do not regard medicine, therefore, as an ungrateful pursuit. It does reward its votaries, and amply, by inspiring them with an interest in it which never flags; with a love for it which never lessens, with a devotion to it which is unchangeable in its constancy, while the charlatan, having realised a fortune, gladly retires from the practice of an art he has disgraced. The scientific physician or surgeon lives but in the ward, the dead room, and the study, and in attempting to retire finds life a burden. You all know how Sir Astley Cooper returned to practice, having left it, as he believed for ever, and how Doctor Coeyne, after leaving Dublin in broken health, continued to write, and to practise his profession gratuitously. Our own Sir Philip Crampton died a practitioner at considerably more than 80 years of age. An ardent student to the last, he said to me shortly before his death, "I feel as if I was only now beginning to learn, just as I am going off the stage." Gentlemen, I have endeavoured, however imperfectly, to set before you your duties as students. I have said nothing of your future duties as practitioners. Let me commend to your earnest attention the summary of these in the venerable Hufeland's legacy to the profession. "Every sick person (says H) is a temple of nature—approach it with awe and veneration; devoid of frivolity, egotism, or want of principle; then nature will look at you with grace, and disclose her secrets. Bear always in mind who you are, and what your office is. You are employed by God as a priest of the holy flame of life, and as administrator and distributor of the highest gifts, health and life, and of the secret powers which He has bestowed throughout nature for the benefit of mankind. A sublime, a sacred task! Perform it purely, not to your own advantage, nor to your fame; but to the glory of the Lord, and to the salvation of your fellow-man. You shall once have to give an account for it." After which, the learned lecturer then resumed his seat, having been frequently and enthusiastically applauded during the delivery of his lecture.

ANSWER OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION TO THE PRESBYTERY OF BELFAST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Belfast, Tuesday.

To-day a reply from the Commissioners of National Education was read at the meeting of the Belfast Presbytery, by the Rev. Wm. Johnston. It is as follows:—

(COPY.)

"Office of National Education,
"October 17, 1860.

"Sir,—The Commissioners of National Education have had before them the report of the Belfast Presbytery, transmitted to them by you, and which treats of certain proceedings of the board in relation to the Belfast Model School; and we are instructed to inform you that, after having given to the statements therein the fullest consideration, they feel bound to declare that, with but one exception, they cannot acquiesce in the justness of the conclusions set forth in that report.

"That exception has reference to the young lads, who, though they took no active part in the reprehensible proceeding at the model farm, to which the report of the Presbytery refers, were supposed to have been present on the occasion, and who were, therefore, 'reproved for remaining in the room as witnesses of an exhibition, so entirely discreditable, and so opposed to the spirit of the institution in which they were placed.' With regard to these, the Board have to observe that, before drawing up their decision on the case, they called for the names of all those who were present at the farm on the occasion in question, though not taking an active part in the scene complained of, and the inspector, mistaking the purport of the question, gave the names of *all* the lads at the time *resident* in the establishment, but some of whom, it now appears, were either not in the room, or, if in it, were not cognisant of what was going on. In the case of these, then, the board acknowledge to have fallen into a misapprehension, and they have, accordingly, not only directed that the reproof mistakenly administered to them should be at once withdrawn, but have instructed us to express their thanks to the Presbytery for having directed attention to the matter.

"But, with regard to those other lads who took an *active* part in the mock confession, the board are clearly convinced that such parties were guilty of a serious offence in turning into ridicule one of the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, and that in their case the punishment inflicted was most justly deserved. They are certain that, had any one of the Roman Catholic lads of the establishment attempted to turn into ridicule any rite equally sacred in the minds of Presbyterians, there are few—Protestants or (Roman) Catholics—who would not have insisted on the removal of such persons from an institution founded for the purpose of united education, and whose very existence must become impossible were such conduct allowed to pass unpunished.

"In such a case, indeed, many would, perhaps, think that the guilty parties should not only be removed from the particular establishment itself in which the fault was committed, but be declared incapable of ever again entering into connection with the National System.

"In the present instance, however, the board did not consider that this additional penalty should be inflicted, and they are quite ready to receive into their service the young lads in question, on their expressing becoming contrition for the error they committed.

"As regards the mode of procedure adopted by their inspectors in conducting the inquiry in question, the board have to state that the same course was followed on this as on all similar occasions, and they do not believe that such a course is at all fairly open to the censure passed upon it in the report of the Presbytery.

"The Rev. Mr. Marner was not invited to the investigation 'as the representative of the Church of Rome,' but, in accordance with the uniform practice, he was in this instance the complainant, and if the Rev. Mr. Wilson had no intimation given to him of the intended inquiry, it was not because he was 'chaplain of the Presbyterian Church,' but because he was not considered as in any way concerned in the affair, any more than the chaplain of the Established Church or the clergyman of the Wesleyan Methodists.

"Nor is it correct to say that the lads in question were 'tried without a friend to advise them,' for they had the truest friends in the persons of their inspectors, Doctor Patten and Mr. Patterson—both Protestants, one a member of the Established Church, and the other a member of the General Assembly, and who, under the board, were the superintendents of the institution to which these lads were attached, and bound, therefore, by their office, to protect them from every species of wrong or unfairness; and it is firmly believed by the Board that they did so protect them, and that not one of them had any cause of complaint in regard to the course pursued towards him.

"To show more clearly the spirit in which the inquiry in question was conducted, and how little the censures of the Presbytery are deserved, we subjoin in full the letter of our head and district inspectors, Dr. Patten, and Mr. Patterson:—

"'Belfast, 17th September, 1860.

"'Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter of the 15th September, in which you bring under our notice statements extracted from a report presented by the Rev. William Johnston to the Belfast Presbytery at the monthly meeting of that body held on Tuesday, the 4th inst., and with reference to the statement that "whilst intimation of the investigation was given to the Rev. Mr. Marner, as the representative of the Church of Rome, no intimation was given to the Rev. Mr. Wilson"—we have to say that it was by your directions that notice of the inquiry was given to Mr. Marner. No mention having been made of the name of Mr. Wilson, he, consequently, was not invited.

"'With reference to the presence of "two priests," we have to state that Mr. Marner was accompanied by the Rev. James Killen, of Belfast, who requested permission from us to be present, and this, out of courtesy, we granted, on condition that he should abstain from taking any part in the proceedings, or even speaking; and this stipulation was strictly complied with.

"'The Rev. Mr. Marner was not permitted throughout the entire investigation to cross-examine or ask the witnesses any questions, except such as were approved of and put to them in a proper and intelligible form, and without any attempt at suggesting an answer either in the affirmative or negative.

"'With the exception of the *few* questions put by Mr. Marner, subject to the approval of the inspectors, the head-inspector conducted the examination from beginning to end.

"'As to the accused pupil teachers not being "permitted to confront or cross-examine the witnesses," there was no occasion or necessity for this, they themselves having previously to the inquiry admitted the fact to Mr. Moore, who reported the matter to Mr. Patterson, the district-inspector; and instead of being called upon to criminate themselves, they were merely required to state what had actually occurred, accompanied by any explanation they might think proper to offer.

"'With reference to the statement "who the witnesses were, or what the evidence was, these Protestant pupils cannot tell to this hour," we assert that the evidence was given by themselves, and carefully read over to them by Mr. Patterson before leaving the room, and to which they all individually assented, expressing, at the same time, their regret at what had occurred, and the absence of all intention on their part of offending the feelings of any one, or even a suspicion that they had done so.

"'With reference to the next paragraph—"But the committee believe that a fifth and also a sixth pupil (Roman Catholics), however, happened to be present"—we beg to state that the impression of the committee is in conformity with our report.

"'In noticing the next paragraph—"That three or four more of the Protestant pupil teachers have been embraced in this severe reprimand who were not in the room at all, and some of them not even in the building when the transaction took place"—we have to say that our report on the investigation and the district inspector's letter of the 13th instant, in answer to yours of the 12th, show that the statement of the committee is in accordance with the facts. The statement in the final paragraph—"That a pupil teacher who had been fined was one of the persons brought in to give evidence against himself"—is, in a certain sense, correct, inasmuch as his statement was taken and forwarded in our report.

"'We have to add, for the information of the Commissioners, as directed at the close of your letter, that the inquiry was held in private at the Belfast Model School, in the usual way, in accordance with your particular instructions, and in the manner already described.—We are, gentlemen, your obedient servants.

"'James Patten, Head-Inspector.
"'James Patterson, District-Inspector.'

"As to the two Roman Catholics who, as the report of the Presbytery states, were present in the room on the occasion in question, it is, indeed, true that they were not embraced in the reproof; but these, it is to be remembered, were the parties to whom the offence was offered; and certainly it never for an instant occurred to the commissioners that they should treat as on the same line of footing the aggressors and the aggrieved.

"The board, it is observed, are blamed for having placed a Roman Catholic teacher (Mr. Lenahan is meant), hitherto unconnected, as seems implied, with the institution, as second assistant in the boys' department, over the heads of some Protestant assistants who have been long acting in that capacity in the school.

"Now, in answer to this, we have to state—first, that Mr. Lenahan was no stranger to the institution, but had been for years connected with it as first assistant in the evening school. Second, that he has been in the service of the board as teacher for above nine years. Third, that he is in the first division of the first class, and has served longer, and ranks higher, than any of the assistants now under him.

"Under these circumstances the board feel they would have acted unworthily had they placed him in a position inferior to teachers not only younger than himself, but much his juniors in service, and less distinguished in point of rank.

"As to the complaint that the Presbyterians have not had their fair share in the appointment of pupil teachers, teachers' assistants, and monitors in the Belfast Model School, it is to be observed—first, that the proportion of Presbyterian children have increased considerably since the opening of the school, while that of the Roman Catholic children, on the other hand, has considerably diminished, and that thus the proportions of the different denominations in the teaching staff which were at first established have become less suitable than they were. This, so far as it was an anomaly, was certainly a thing not to be desired; and the board, while refraining from altering the proportions in any hurried manner, have been for a long time back preparing measures for giving the Presbyterians a larger share in the appointments, and one more in consonance with their fair and reasonable claims; and here we have to remind you that a clear month before the present complaint was forwarded by you to this office, you were yourself assured* by the board, through us, that steps had already been taken to increase the number of Presbyterian teachers in the school, and, accordingly, this increase of the Presbyterian element, which had been contemplated long antecedently to the complaint now made, has taken place, and in a proportion so large and liberal that it is hoped any dissatisfaction hitherto experienced will be removed.

"But, secondly, the board never have adopted, and never can adopt, the principle of making the appointments of the teachers in their model schools square in exact proportion with the number of children of the respective denominations frequenting those schools. What they profess to do is, to obtain the services of the best teachers within their reach for carrying on the model schools; to see that there shall be teachers belonging to each of the leading denominations; and to make such other arrangements as are necessary, in order to secure to the children of every church the benefit of regular religious instruction at the hands of those of their own faith.

"Were any such rule of proportion as is insisted on by the Presbytery to be universally adopted by the board, the result would be that, while the Presbyterians would gain a few additional appointments in the Belfast, and some other of the Ulster Model Schools, they would be rendered incapable of holding many of those valuable teacherships now enjoyed by them in the like institutions of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught.

"We annex a table showing the proportion of Presbyterian pupils in the several model schools at present in operation under the board, and also the proportion, both of appointments and salaries, enjoyed by them therein as compared with other denominations. This table, we respectfully submit, clearly establishes that, far from being treated with unfairness or injustice, the Presbyterians have had dealt out to them the largest measure of liberality.

"Complaint is made that the Presbytery have been refused copies of the inspectors' reports of the investigation. On this we have to observe that it has ever been the practice of the board to regard such documents as confidential, and, when such have been applied for by unofficial parties, to decline acceding to such request.

"This course the board adopted from the first, solely with a view to the interests of the public service; and the experience that they have had in the administration of the system induces them to think that to depart from it now would not be for the advantage of such service. However much inclined, therefore, to comply with the wishes of the Presbytery, their sense of duty precluded the Commissioners from granting them the papers in question.

"As to the removal of certain of the inspectors, in reference to which the Presbytery protest against the action of the board, and more especially in regard to a particular local change which they seem to deprecate, we have to state that the Commissioners have ever reserved to themselves the right of disposing of their officers as they think fit; and that, as they consider this right essential to the due administration of the system, it is one, therefore, in the exercise of which they can submit to no interference and no dictation.

"In giving so full an answer to the complaints contained in your letter, the board have deviated from their usual course of procedure, but they have felt that the occasion was one on which it was expedient to break through their general rule.

"We are directed to add that Commissioners decline to make any comment on the tone and language of the resolutions and report to which this communication is a reply.—We are, sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed) "Maurice Cross,
"James Kelly, } Secs."

Table, showing the per centage of religious denominations—Established Church, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian—with respect to—1. The pupils on the rolls. 2. The teaching staff (including merely the principal and assistant teachers). 3. The salaries per annum (excluding emoluments from school fees, &c.)—for the following Model Schools, both separately and in the total, at the beginning of the year 1860:—

	Established Church. per centage of			Roman Catholic. per centage of			Presbyterians. per centage of		
	Attendance	Appointments	Salaries	Attendance	Appointments	Salaries	Attendance	Appointments	Salaries
			£			£			£
Central Model ..	11.5	20.	31.[illegible]	82.	55.	48.9	5.	20.	17.0
West Dublin ..	2.9	25.	[illegible]	97.	75.	73.5	.1	.0	.0
a Inchicore ..	38.1	.0	.0	56.2	75.	63.1	4.5	25.	36.9
a Ballymoney ..	11.6	20.	18.6	22.2	40.	7.1	66.2	40.	44.3
a Omagh ..	29.6	33.3	31.6	.0	33.3	33.2	4[illegible].9	33.3	35.2
a Newry ..	17.7	20.	26.9	39.	40.	41.6	32.8	40.	31.5
a Ballymena ..	19.1	16.7	20.1	14.	33.3	33.9	62.3	50.	46.
a Coleraine ..	19.6	0	.0	21.6	40	38.9	48.9	60.	61.1
a Bailieborough	21.4	25.	14.5	61.6	50.	54.5	17.	75.	73.
Clonmel ..	26.8	20.	26.3	61.2	40.	54.2	5.2	40.	19.5
Trim ..	6.5	2[illegible].	20.6	93.5	60.	69.7	.0	20.	9.7
Athy ..	31.[illegible]	33.3	31.2	61.2	50.	54.9	4.1	16.7	13.9
Kilkenny ..	10.	16.7	19.1	8[illegible].6	50.	52.4	1.	33.3	28.5
Limerick ..	28.4	33.3	25.	64.2	50.	55.8	4.4	16.7	19.2
Dunmanway ..	5.6	50.	40.9	94.4	50.	59.1	.0	.0	.0
Waterford ..	43.8	20	[illegible]2.	39.6	60	59.7	9.8	20.	18.2
b Galway ..	18.7	43.	42.9	76.8	57.	57.1	3.	.0	.0
ac Belfast ..	22.4	25.	25.5	35.6	31.[illegible]	33.	41.	31.2	31.5
Total per centage..	17.1	24.6	23.6	62.5	49.2	49.9	16.3	23.[illegible]	22.9

Note (a)—In the schools marked thus (a), viz.:—Inchicore, Ballymoney, Newry, Ballymena, Coleraine, Bailieborough, and Belfast, the principal places—the resident masterships—are held by Presbyterians.

(b)—In the Galway School (b), the assistant-mastership was held, until recently, by a Presbyterian.

(c)—In the Belfast School a large accession has been made, since the time to which the above return refers, to the staff of Presbyterian teachers.

* The following are the terms in which the assurance of the board on the point in question was conveyed to you:—

"'We are directed to state, with reference to the allegation that the Presbyterian element is not properly represented on the teaching staff of the Belfast Model School, that the attention of the commissioners had been called to the subject previously to the receipt of your communication, and that arrangements for augmenting the number of Presbyterian teachers are at present under consideration.'

"Our letter, from which the foregoing is an extract, was addressed to you on the 4th of August, and it was not until the 4th of September—a month after—that the report to which we now reply was submitted by you to the Belfast Presbytery."

Correspondence.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—Allow me, through the medium of your valuable paper, to relate the disgraceful conduct of the parties who are the friends of the newly-constituted heroes, the "Irish Brigade." Yesterday, about four o'clock, I had occasion to go across from Rathmines to Thomas-street. I took advantage of Long-lane as a short cut. On reaching the end I suddenly found myself in a mob of some three thousand dirty, infatuated fellows, who were dancing round some few members of the late "Irish Brigade," screaming, yelling, and making every peaceable citizen afraid for their bodily safety. I did not like their appearance, and was just going to make my exit without asking what the scene meant, when I was seized by two ill-looking ruffians, and literally pinioned, whilst a third promised (and placed himself in a position to keep his word) to smash my face without delay if my hat was not taken off to do honour to the "glorious men" who were passing. I saw several gentlemen running in opposite directions to avoid this scum of society also.

Now, sir, if there was not something wrong, the police would not allow a mob to gather in such near proximity to their head-quarters. Measures should have been taken to prevent such disgraceful conduct as was enacted in many parts of our city yesterday, as the police could not expect anything but the conduct that many have had to complain of from the party who foster a lie and brazen it out in defiance of truth, law, or order.

Apologising for thus far trespassing on your columns, I remain

A Constant Reader.

I enclose my card.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—I observed, in one of your Ultramontane evening cotemporaries, the astounding intelligence "that the Royal standard on board her Majesty's ships Sanspareil and Hawk had been lowered to the steamer conveying the unfortunate Pope's Brigade, on her entrance to Cork Harbour."

The writer, in his eagerness to make a mole hill into a mountain, strives to leave an impression on the minds of certain parties that a British naval officer would so far forget the noble service he belongs to as to salute subjects that her Majesty has repudiated, and her responsible ministers refused to have anything further to do with.

He also must have known little of the courtesies passing between her Majesty's ships and those of the mercantile marine.

In all cases it is customary for vessels to salute her Majesty's ships when passing, by lowering the ensign, and it is as invariably the custom for her Majesty's ship to return the compliment in the same manner. As to the legend of the Royal standard being used on the occasion, nothing can be farther from the truth, as it is well known that unless when a member of the Royal Family or the Viceroy is present the Royal standard is never hoisted on board ship.

I may add, the "ensign" is the flag used on such occasions, and am, sir, your obedient servant,

Blowhard.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

5th Nov., 1860.

Sir,—While proceeding along Bachelor's-walk, on Sunday last, about three o'clock, I observed a large crowd of persons approaching, shouting vociferously and accompanied with a drum and other musical instruments. The thoroughfare being completely blocked up by the approaching rabble, I, as well as many others, ascended some steps to allow them to pass on. They were not, however, contented with this disorderly and turbulent conduct, but obliged every respectable citizen to take off his hat, and threatened with violence and assault those who declined. Is it not a disgrace to the city that the authorities should permit such exhibitons to desecrate the Lord's Day as well as to insult the Christian community? If the authorities were determined to put down such disorderly and illegal processions, I have no doubt that such scenes would not be attempted; but it is very remarkable that notwithstanding the shouting and beating of drums up the length of a quay, no policeman was to be seen.

If such conduct is permitted to continue, and the citizens left thus unprotected, it will become necessary for every man, who will not submit to mob violence, in being compelled to wave his hat in approbation of such anti-Christian and illegal assemblies, to be prepared to protect his persons from assault.—I am sir, your obedient servant, A Man of No Party.

THE POPE'S BRIGADE AND PROCESSIONS IN DUBLIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—I have read your editorial commentary in your issue of Monday, from which I take the following passage:—"But if the Brigade were deprived of a saturnalia in Cork, they assuredly enjoyed one yesterday in Dublin, headed by Dr. Spratt's band, and another from Chapelizod: they paraded through the streets during the hours of Divine worship." By way of contradiction to the foregoing statement, allow me to say that Dr. Spratt's band did not parade through the streets during the hours of Divine worship, as alleged.—I beg to remain, respectfully, yours,

M. Burke.

Charlemont-street, 6th Nov., 1860.

THE LONDON IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—Allow me to second Mr. Henderson's admirable suggestion which appeared in your impression of yesterday, viz.:—"To open a subscription for a set of colours to be presented, on next St. Patrick's Day, to their countrymen in arms, the London Irish Volunteers."

I would now propose that a subscription list be opened in your office for the above object, and I make no doubt, amongst your thousands of readers in all parts of Ireland, a sum sufficient for the purpose desired will be at once placed in your hands. Probably, to afford all an opportunity of joining in this graceful gift, it would be well to confine each subscription to 2s. 6d.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A Citizen.

I enclose my card.

COLOURS FOR THE LONDON IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—Having seen in your paper of yesterday, a letter from Mr. Henderson, relative to presenting a set of colours to the London Irish Volunteers, we beg to state that in the event of a committee being formed to carry out the object, we shall be most happy to manufacture the silk for the flags in our factory, Kevin-street, and supply it to them free of charge, as a token of our admiration of the spirit and loyalty which have prompted the formation of the corps.—Yours truly,

Wm. Fry, and Co.

Coursing.

MONASTEREVAN COURSING—5th Nov.

Judge—R Westropp, Esq. Slipper—Patrick Sheridan.
W Behan, Esq, Hon Secretary.
1st dog, £16; 2nd dog, £6; 3rd, £2.

PUPPY STAKES.
SECOND TIES.
Spider beat Music.
Dove beat Ruby.
Caubeen beat Red White and Black.
THIRD TIES.
Mr Coffey's Spider drawn; Mr Clancy's Clove declared the winner; Caubeen getting third money.

VETERAN STAKES.
SECOND TIES.
Jack beat Lady le Brown.
Farewell beat Spicy.
THIRD TIES.
Mr Betts' Farewell beat Mr Behan's Jack, and won the stakes.

MATCHES.
Mr Moore's Monton beat Mr Morris's Comet.
Mr Maher's Muff beat Mr Healy's Clip.
Mr Kelly's Slip beat Mr Behan's Chance.
Mr Clancy's Clove beat Mr Disney's Lady Go-Lightly.

Hares were plenty. Mr Westropp's decisions gave universal satisfaction. The next meeting of the club is fixed for the 21st instant.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

The weather, yesterday, was extremely fine. Approaching evening, the air became sharp and wintery, but, nevertheless, it was pleasant to be out of doors, and many persons promenaded the Jetty until the shades of evening were gathering.

The arrival and departure of the splendid line of steamers engaged in the New Postal Service continue to be a source of attraction to the residents of the township. The Carlisle Pier usually presents a most animated scene on the daily departure of the two o'clock boat. It is both exciting and interesting to see the mail bags conveyed on board the steamer, which is done in something less than no time, and before one can admire her stately proportions the vessel is fairly on her voyage.

There are at present no unwelcome head winds to impede a rapid passage, and the run between the two ports is often made by the Leinster and Connaught in three hours and twenty minutes, but seldom longer than four hours. Each vessel generally has on board a considerable number of passengers.

No new vessel arrived yesterday, but a few which were windbound put to sea. Seldom did the harbour look so calm.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

Mr Wyse presided at the Police Court.

A gardener, named William Fox, was brought up in custody of Police-constable 82 F, charged with being drunk and uproarious at Upper George's-street, on Monday evening.—He was committed for twenty-four hours.

Mary Kinsella was charged by Police-constable 84 F, with being riotous and disorderly at Adelaide-street, to the annoyance of the inhabitants.—She was fined 2s 6d, and in default to be imprisoned for forty-eight hours.

Anne M'Nally and Margaret Simpson were charged with the illegal possession of a quantity of coal, supposed to have been stolen from one of the colliers. The charge was not sustained, and the prisoners were discharged.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

SARDINIAN AND FRENCH NAVAL ETIQUETTE.

A journal at Cologne states that after the affair of October 27th, when a small Sardinian squadron was ordered off by the French Admiral at Gaeta, Admiral Persano arrived at the same spot on the 30th, and refused to steer off, when ordered by the French. He said if the French ships attacked him he would not return the fire, but leave the French Admiral responsible for his illegal acts as the Sardinian ships were not in the waters of Gaeta, but were without the line of blockade. The French Admiral upon this sent home for further orders.

THE POLICY OF PRUSSIA.

The *Times* has another leader on this topic. Prussia, it is said, has a large army, notoriously one in no condition for fighting. No one counts on her as a friend. No one dreads her as an enemy. How she became a Great Power history tells us. Why she remains so nobody can tell. That acting on her present principle she can long remain so nobody believes. Prussia is advised to look more to Turin, and less to Warsaw. To have consolidated into one compact mass all the smaller States of Germany would have been a far easier task for Prussia than for Piedmont in Italy.

WAR STORES FOR THE FRENCH ARMY.

Rome, Nov 3.—Large quantities of stores and war materiel for the use of the French army have arrived here.

The enlistment of foreigners for the Papal army has been stopped.

Great enthusiasm prevails in the Marches and Umbria in favour of annexation. Beds for hospitals for the wounded have been sent from Rome to Francis II. Anarchy reigns in the province of Viterbo.

PROHIBITION OF GAVAZZI.

Gavazzi was prevented preaching in the Church of the Jesuits at Naples by the Commandant of the National Guard under pain of imprisonment.

THE SWEDISH DIET.

The order of burgesses and the order of peasants in the Swedish Diet have adopted an address to the Crown praying for reforms in the national representation. The address sets forth that the present representative system is incompatible with constitutional liberty and with progress. The bills relative to liberty of conscience and of public worship, lately voted by the Diet, with the exception of the order of the clergy, have been sanctioned by the King.

RECEPTION OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Limerick, Tuesday Morning.—The Clare men belonging to the Brigade, after spending Sunday night in Limerick, arrived in Ennis yesterday afternoon, at 5.30 p.m., where they met with a reception which, for warmth, and enthusiasm, could not have been surpassed. Such a demonstration has not been witnessed in Clare since the days of Repeal agitation. The multitude assembled at the railway station to welcome them, headed by the clergymen of Ennis, and the trades, with their banners and band, must have numbered several thousand persons. The men immediately formed, and, preceded by flaming tarbarrels, borne aloft, and the trades with their banners flying and bands playing Irish national airs, marched in procession to Carmody's Hotel, where a substantial dinner awaited them. Here the anxiety of the crowd to get a clear glimpse of the men had to be satisfied by bringing them to the windows. The men were entertained right regally until 11 o'clock, when they separated for their respective homes, highly delighted at the reception and treatment they met with.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL SIR C. NAPIER.

Sir Charles Napier died at his residence at Merchistoun Hall, at 5-40 a.m. this morning.

THE ROAD MURDER.

The inquiry into the Road murder, commenced by Mr. J. B. Saunders, as conveyancing barrister, of London, was resumed yesterday. None of the magistrates were present. The chiefs of the police were also absent. The scene resembled a public meeting rather than a judicial inquiry, and dissatisfaction was expressed by those present at the trifling nature of the proceedings. The *Times* remarks that if the inquiry into this mystery can be re-opened at all, it should be done by open constitutional warrants in a solemn form and with authority.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts in France continue to be favourable.

A deficiency of corn exists in Italy, and supplies from the Black Sea are impatiently expected at Leghorn.

The Queen has placed an English war steamer at the disposal of the Empress of Austria, who purposes to leave for Madeira on the 17th or 18th inst.

Beef for Hindoos.—I have always compared the Protestant Church in Ireland (and I believe my friend Thomas Moore stole the simile from me) to the institution of butchers' shops in all the villages of our Indian Empire. "We will have a butcher's shop in every village, and you Hindoos shall pay for it. We know that many of you do not eat meat at all, and that the sight of beefsteaks is particularly offensive to you; but, still, a stray European may pass through your village, and want a steak or a chop: the shop shall be established, and you shall pay for it." This is English legislation for Ireland!—*Sydney Smith*.

What is Eloquence?—Pitt observed that eloquence is not in the speaker, but in the audience. If there be any truth in that statement, it ought to teach humility both to orators and to us who are dissatisfied with orators. In the present day, when we hear so much criticism of eloquence, I believe that this truth is entirely forgotten. People get into the way of thinking that eloquence is a thing by itself: that a voice crying in the wilderness, and giving the best possible expression to certain thoughts, is eloquent, irrespective of an answering audience. Not so. As it is necessary for two to make a quarrel, there are always two factors in the production of eloquence. It is not the object of a speaker to give the best possible expression to his thoughts, but to give the expression that is the best possible for his audience. An audience is a thing to be played upon, an instrument that requires tuning. If the audience is in tune, a very ordinary speaker will appear as the most eloquent of living men; if out of tune, the eloquence of the Goldenmouth himself will appear but as the tinkling cymbal and the sounding brass.—*Cornhill Magazine for November*.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]
WINTER ANNOUNCEMENT.

In again calling the attention of my Customers and the Inhabitants of Dublin—perhaps I might take a wider range—also the Inhabitants of Ireland, to my Establishment, now on the completion of my Winter Stock, I may briefly state two or three reasons which I conceive give me claims which I can urge, as being mutually advantageous to myself and my Customers. Times are not as they once were, when an Establishment like mine could, at some given season, go into the market and purchase their stock at once. My operations have to be of a much more extended and protracted character. It is now months since I have commenced making preparations for the Winter Trade, so that my recent visit to the manufacturing districts may be rather looked on as the completion than the bulk of my work. The preparation for a large ready-made trade, as well as the ascertaining with correctness what will be most worn, have to be considered in due time; so that in announcing the completeness of the Winter arrangements, it includes the fact that my Ready-made Stock of new styles for the present Winter is so forward that an abundant supply is in the Ready-made Department. It may interest some who have not an idea of the forethought which is necessary, that I have already before me many of the leading styles for next spring and summer, but that we have not to do with at present. As regards price and quality, I can also say that I believe few in my position in the trade have the same command of the markets as I have. And on my part I endeavour to make large use of such facility. In offering the following brief enumeration of leading styles, I will only add that my arrangements in the cutting, fitting, and workshop departments were never, I believe, more complete. In the order department the materials for winter suits are very varied, and many of them of a first character. My stock of superfine West of England black cloths is also excellent. For Inverness capes, which at present seem likely to be the leading garment, I have a variety of materials; in vestings and trousers the styles comprise the newest West of England doe, Scotch, and North of England tweeds and fancy goods. My stock of livery goods will be found large and good. The Ready-made department is largely supplied with Inverness capes, wrapper capes, with a large variety of the winter suits, 55s; also the winter tweed trousers, all wool, 15s; while for frock and dress coats, dress and morning vests, youths' clothing, and a large stock of ready-made liveries, I have an extensive variety.—

RICHARD ALLEN,
28, LOWER SACKVILLE STREET.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, SUNDAY EVENING.—Lord John Russell's dispatch on the Italian question has produced a stunning effect here; the regions of Red Tape are in utter consternation. No such unheard-of system of political ideas was ever broached in the world of diplomacy, nor has such a convulsion in preconceived notions occurred since the Copernican astronomy upset that of Ptolemy. The centre of gravitation is displaced, and Sovereigns are made to rotate on their own axis as best they can round the fixed and immoveable principle of nationalities, *salus populi suprema lex*; the welfare of the Peninsula is the foremost consideration. To have boldly proclaimed such an axiom when Warsaw Conferences are still supposed to regulate Europe is something awful, and Dr. Cumming's great tribulation is clearly at hand.

When the immortal John Sobieski, at the head of his Poles, rescued Vienna from Turkeydom, a friar, reckless of profanity, preached a thanksgiving sermon in the Domkirk of St. Stephen, on the text, "There was a man sent by God whose name was John," and Lord John has been unconsciously backed up in the *Debats* by John Lemoinne, whose article to-day is a loud echo from France, faithfully giving back the trumpet sound of Downing-street; the vigorous Parisian publiciste takes to task diplomats, bureaucrats, aristocrats, and autocrats, putting to them the blunt question, how long do they mean to trifle with the peace of Europe and play ducks and drakes with the happiness of mankind? Do they want another forty years of disturbance in Italy? Do they really understand the drift of an attempted restoration of the old nuisances? Do they not see that the land has been driven to a determination of unity in sheer despair and in pure self-defence? When they babble about revolution, do they not perceive that the small Governments of the Peninsula have been in a state of open revolution against the inhabitants, and in flagrant insurrection against all the decencies and rights and interests of society? Talk of European equilibrium! Perish any theory inconsistent with the prosperity of twenty millions of men! It is bad enough that Turkey in Europe should be made a purgatory for Christians to humour political quack doctors, but so fair a portion of the earth as Italy is not to be sacrificed on the same altar with Mumbo Jumbo. The "Latin races" are not to be victimised for the whim of Northern Courts, and France may look for a natural ally in the new southern Power of Europe.

It is only fair play to let the *Globe* record what is said on the opposite side of the question, and for that purpose I take up the accredited organ of the reactionary faction in Italy, the Jesuit edited *Civitta Cattolica*. This journal wisely eschews political argumentation, and confines itself to the miraculous side of public affairs. It reminds its readers (such as they are) that in the eleventh century Heaven declared itself in a remarkable way for the Papal establishment on the occasion of the Normans making free with Benevento, an offshoot of St. Peter's property in those diggings. Leo the Ninth got together a lot of German free lances, and gave the Normans battle, on the 18th of June, 1053, at Dragonara, in the province now called Capitanata. Baronius, in his *Annals* at that date, chronicles the fight, adding that some days after the battle, the Pope, on going over the field of slaughter, saw the corpses of his Germans kept intact, while the Normans were all in putrefaction! This phenomenon was reproduced (strange to say) in the late American war against Mexico, which ended in the annexation of Texas. General Scott defeated a body of these bastard Spaniards, and left the scene of action where he had encountered some loss of men, but had to retrace his steps, when, wonderful to relate, he found the dead Yankees all eaten by birds of prey and the skeletons alone extant, while the Mexicans were untouched; but he attributed it to the fact that vultures and carrion feeders did not like red pepper, and as the bodies of the enemy were strongly impregnated with garlic, pimento, and cayenne, the volatile depredators had too much regard for their stomach to meddle with such provender.

You must not mistake the meaning of the telegram about Sonnaz and Cialdini having, after the signal rout of the Bourbon troops, occupied the heights over Gaeta, the seizure of the *mole* being specified. This is not the *mole* commanding the harbour, but a small village two miles inland, marked on the map, and known by all travellers along the high road from Naples to Rome as *Mola di Gaeta*, quite unimportant as far as regards the capture of the stronghold on the sea. It was at this spot, in a byepath leading to the shore, that the assassins employed by Marc Antony came upon the litter in which Marcus Tullius Cicero was seeking to gain an embarkation to escape proscription and death. He was killed a few yards from the hostelry called *Albergo di Cicerone*.

The following is from a correspondent, writing from Paris on Sunday evening:—

In the dispatch, which states that the Piedmontese were in possession of the heights round Gaeta, and "even of the Mole," you must not understand that the Piedmontese occupied that part of the harbour usually called the Mole, but simply the small town of "Molo di Gaeta," two miles or thereabouts from the walls of Gaeta. Cicero was slaughtered there by Antony's bravoes, and the spot where he fell, which many a tourist will remember having been piloted to, marks the limit of the Piedmontese advance. The credit of this victory is ascribed to General de Sonnaz.

A good deal of conversation has been going on for the last two days as to the probability of an amicable settlement of the Venetian question. It is said that negociations are on the *tapis* for the exchange of that costly province by Austria against a round sum in hard cash. I can say nothing as to the probability of such a contingency.

The iron-clad frigate Gloire has not yet left Toulon for Brest; the delay is said to arise from some defect in her machinery, which will detain her for a week at least.

A Piedmontese artillery officer has invented a new carriage for rifled guns, which will be, no doubt, universally adopted. It consists of a framework like that of an ordinary two-wheeled carriage; the seat is wide enough to hold three people, from under the seat, and from the axle, four iron branches support the gun, and an apparatus for pointing it, right or left, and giving it the necessary elevation; behind the seat is a box for ammunition, and another for the screws &c., required for repairs. This carriage is very light, and has this advantage, that two horses can take it up the steepest hills. Some of these carriages are said to be now in use in the Abruzzi.

M. Weiss, in the *Courrier du Dimanche*, has some vigorous comments on the unfair and malicious spirit in which the recent Austrian reforms have been commented upon by the French "Liberal" organs. He says:—

"It would betray ignorance of the state of party, as well as paying a very undeserved compliment to public opinion in the times in which we live, to suppose that the great political revolution recently accomplished in Austria would be received with favour, or even with a little fair play and justice, by those who boast of their Liberalism. A few, sincere in their distrust, have been unable to forget that the Emperor Francis Joseph had the misfortune to inaugurate his reign, *like many another European Sovereign, by heaving up a constitution*. Those, at least, may be pardoned for their rancour, but they cannot be excused for proclaiming so loudly their suspicions, and should reflect that the surest means of stifling budding liberty is to avow a disbelief in its existence. Others have still more resolutely made up their minds. The different provinces which the Austrian Empire consists of are oppressed; they have always been so—they will so continue for ever. That is their thesis; they can spin lengthy articles in it, and a *diplôm* more or less won't alter their mind. What, indeed, do they care for a *diplôm*? When despots grant constitutions a recondescence of despotism may be looked for. For this piece of reasoning we are indebted to the *Siecle*, commenting upon the *regime* inaugurated in Austria by the patent of October 20th. How encouraging all this must be for absolute Sovereigns, who might feel disposed to sacrifice some portion of the supreme power for the benefit of their people! and with what good grace do certain papers give themselves disdainful airs and talk big about Austrian liberties! As for ourselves, whom misfortune has taught more modesty, and who are prepared where liberty is concerned to accept gratefully the smallest crumb that may perchance be vouchsafed us, we have our reasons for appreciating in a less arrogant mood the reforms now being carried out in the Austrian empire. Some twelve years ago, perhaps, we might have done what we now find fault for in others. We then basked in the rays of a sun whose light seemed to us never likely to be extinguished; how could our eyes have discerned the flicker of a distant light dawning on the banks of the Danube? Our eyes have now grown used to darkness, and are more sensitive to light and more readily dazzled, and it will be understood that we are inclined to judge the new Austrian institutions with indulgence rather than rigour—at all events, with fair play."

The Piedmontese Codes—(in other words, the Code Napoleon)—have just been promulgated in the Marches.

The Ville de Nantes steam line-of-battle ship, which was launched at Cherbourg at the time of the Imperial visit in August, 1858, is now being fitted out. She is to have screw engines of 900 horse-power. She will make trial trips at sea in the spring. A crew of 1,100 men have just been put on board.

The *Vienna Gazette* of the 1st publishes in its official part the representative constitution for the Duchy of Salsbourg. According to this document the Chamber of that province will be composed of 20 members. Four of them will belong to the clergy and two to the nobility. The towns will elect four, the Chamber of Commerce one, and the rural communes nine.

THE MEETING OF VICTOR EMMANUEL AND GARIBALDI.

The following interesting details are supplied by the special correspondent of the *Daily News*:—

CALVI, OCT. 28.—Cialdini, who since the brilliant affair of Macerone had not seen the enemy, had taken the road which passes through Mignano and skirts Monte Santa Croce, and on his arrival at San Felice heard that a large body of Neapolitans intended to make a stand on the mountain ground which slopes down towards the plain of the Garigliano. Although he had scarcely 8,000 men at hand he boldly went to attack the enemy, and in a few hours compelled them to retire. The King was then at Teano with General Fanti. On hearing that Cialdini had to contend with the whole of the Barbalunga's corps, he hastened by a flank march to the right of his general, but when his Majesty arrived next morning the Neapolitans had already retired, partly upon Sessa, partly upon Santa Maria della Piana.

The day after this brilliant affair nothing took place, and General Salzano, my old acquaintance of Capua, who is now the commander-in-chief of the Bourbon army, went to see Cialdini, who had received orders from Victor Emmanuel to explain to him how helpless was the position of the Neapolitan army. Salzano, however, declared that the troops of his Royal master were determined to fight as long as there was a battalion left, and he then went back to his head-quarters at Sessa. In the meanwhile Garibaldi, who had concentrated here the whole of the forces he had brought from Sant Angelo two days before, had sent Colonel Missori to compliment Victor Emmanuel at Teano and inform him of his arrival. The King received Missori most affectionately, and complimented him on his gallant exploits at Melazzo. Victor Emmanuel, who was surrounded by his brilliant staff, evinced great interest in the army of Garibaldi, and asked Missori a great many questions about its organisation. He then asked the young officer how many Garibaldians, under Colonel Nulla and Major Caldesi, had returned to the camp from the Abruzzi expedition. On hearing that out of 800 who had started from Caserta only half had come back, the King told Missori that they had been mostly massacred by the armed peasantry of the country. "I have the official proofs in my possession," added his Majesty, "that at Isernia even the women subjected those poor young fellows to the most cruel tortures. One of them was burnt to death; three others were mutilated in the most horrible manner." Here his Majesty mentioned details inexpressibly shocking. It was agreed that his Majesty should meet Garibaldi next day at the foot of a hill called Santa Maria della Croce, and that he should review the Eber and Bixio divisions, which had followed us. At eight o'clock on Friday morning, accordingly, our soldiers were drawn up in good order, and, although covered with rags, they did not make a bad show. When the King made his appearance, followed by a brilliant staff, Garibaldi advanced to meet him. It was a curious sight. The elegant and splendid uniforms of the Piedmontese officers contrasted curiously with the plain red shirts of the Garibaldians. The general himself wore his famous wide awake, a plain red flannel shirt half covered by his American grey cloak, and a pair of black trousers. It is true that he had at his side his famous English sword of Calatafimi and Melazzo—a sword which is worth all the embroidered uniforms in the world. The two great leaders of Italian unity then cordially shook hands, and I could see by their faces that that shake of the hands was the expression of a true sentiment of affection on Garibaldi's part, and of the greatest admiration on the King's. The two staffs had halted at a certain distance, and listened in breathless expectation for the conversation of those two warriors. The King complimented the General by saying, that without his daring expedition the unity of Italy would not have been a reality for ten years to come. "It may be, Sire," answered Garibaldi, "but I could not have attempted my expedition had not Victor Emmanuel been the most noble and generous of Kings."

When the King and Garibaldi appeared in front of our columns the enthusiastic cries of 12,000 men saluted them. It was an imposing and curious scene to see those half-ragged fellows forget the miseries of a long and harassing campaign in greeting the two men who personified the cause of their country. Victor Emmanuel seemed to be extremely gratified with his reception, and when the soldiers cried out, "Long live the King of Italy!" he never failed to answer, "Long live Garibaldi! Long live his army!" When the review was over Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel rode together towards Bellona, the two staffs following them at a distance of 20 yards. The King had determined to go and inspect the positions of Sant Angelo and Cajazzo, and to have a near view of Capua. Garibaldi accompanied him as far as Carmigliano, a ride of nearly an hour. Of course they talked freely on the present situation of the realm, and although their conversation was not heard by the officers of their staff, I have it on good authority that Garibaldi did not lose the opportunity of defending the policy he had followed after his arrival at Naples. An officer of Garibaldi's staff told me that when he had parted from the King, the General said, "I did not shrink from telling the King that he is surrounded by a set of men who are not the warmest friends of Italy. I tried to persuade him that all that has been said about the influence Mazzini and his friends exercised upon me was a mere calumny. 'How could I send into exile Mazzini, who has done so much for Italian unity?' said I to Victor Emmanuel, and his Majesty agreed that I was right."

In this meeting it was agreed that Garibaldi's army should return to Sant Angelo and besiege Capua, as the King had troops enough to give battle to the Neapolitans on the right bank of the Garigliano, and we are on the point of leaving Calvi to return to Sant Angelo. I cannot, however, disguise that this order gave some offence to the Garibaldians, who seem to feel that injustice was done them. "Why," said the soldiers, "it seems as if the Piedmontese were ashamed of us; as if they did not want to associate with us. It is true we are not such swells as they are, but we have fought hard for six months, and as gallantly as they did." I hope the step taken by the King may not create some unpleasant feeling between the two armies. In my opinion, it would have been better to have had these two divisions on the Garigliano, and made them fight by the side of the royal army, instead of sending them back to besiege the fortress of Capua. Garibaldi has, however, too much affection for the King to disobey him, and, as I told you, at daybreak we shall again take the way of Bellona, and thence we shall reach Saint Angelo this evening.

After Garibaldi had left the King near Carmigliano, his Majesty rode to the Volturno, inspected the bridge which had been erected at Sant Angelo, and went as far as Cajazzo to give the order to General Pernou to go back with his brigade to Santa Maria, and place himself under the orders of General Della Rocca, to whom the operations of the siege of Capua have been entrusted. Of course Della Rocca is under the orders of Garribaldi, who is commander-in-chief of the army which surrounds Capua. I hear that the reception the King met with on the banks of the Volturno was as enthusiastic as that which was offered to him in the morning at Monte Croce. His frank and soldierlike behaviour, his rugged but kind countenance, makes his Majesty greatly popular even amongst the Garibaldini.

SARDINIA.

A correspondent, writing from Turin, November 1st, says:—

Yesterday a decree was prepared at a Council of Ministers, and afterwards confirmed by the Prince, who has been invested with viceregal authority, nominating Count Minghetti, of Bologna, Minister of the Interior, and to-day the new Minister enters upon his official duties.

The news from the Austrian frontier has been less alarming during the last few days. The preparations seem to be assuming a defensive rather than an offensive character. But certain indications are not wanting that Austria is still labouring, by means of her agents and of Mazzinian intriguers, to provoke something that may be construed into an attack, in order that she may have a pretext for acting offensively while keeping up the semblance of acting on the defensive. Our Government, supported as it is by public confidence, while putting itself in a position to resist an Austrian invasion, will at the same time take care to guard the future destinies of Italy from the machinations of cliques at home.

In the little town of Savigliano, which for some years past has been one of the stations of the Piedmontese army, more especially of certain cavalry regiments, sanguinary conflicts have taken place during the last few days between the new regiment, *Usseri di Piacenza*, and the labourers on the railway, who were afterwards joined by the townspeople. The origin of the disturbance was, as is generally the case in such matters, of a trivial nature, and had nothing whatever to do with politics. The commander of the regiment, Colonel Bethlen, a rich emigrant from Transylvania, does not very well understand the character of our people, and would not listen to the advice of his Piedmontese majors and captains. So matters grew from bad to worse, and there is now some talk of disbanding the regiment, which is not only the worst but the most expensive in the service. No doubt the Austrian papers will magnify the affair into a political event, call it a great military revolt, disaffection in the army, and in short everything that Austria would like it to be.

Two regiments, which have been at Genoa for a week past ready to embark, left there this morning. Count Cavour preferred leaving the army which is fighting in the South a little weaker, to depriving himself of two good regiments before receiving certain information about the conference at Warsaw. At Naples we can finish the war with thirty thousand men; on the Po we have need of a hundred thousand, and the Naples force will be a good reserve when it is set free by the settlement of matters there. At the same time we cannot comprehend here why France makes us lose precious time by preventing us from attacking Gaeta from the sea. Is it not clear that this is playing into the hands of Austria and Francis II., who does not even deserve compassion, much less assistance? This petty tyrant, who crosses himself about once every five minutes, has rivalled at Isernia the cruelties of the middle ages. He has just paid from 50 to 100 lire a piece for the heads of certain Liberals which were brought to him at Gaeta. He has set free and armed men condemned to the galleys, and despatched them into the provinces to promote a reaction, and renew, if they can, the terrible times of Cardinal Ruffo. The greater part of the clergy has, however, abandoned him in spite of the indignation of Rome. Our Government has documents in its possession proving that the massacres of Isernia were committed by order of the Government at Gaeta.

I don't know what English opinion is about Count Montalembert's letter to Count Cavour. Here the French count has no moral influence, inasmuch as he began by writing against the Papacy, and afterwards became a violent partisan of the Pope's; was a Liberal once even to the abuse of Parliamentary freedom of speech, afterwards reviled Parliamentary government; and still later turned again, and became re-enamoured of it. He is not quite a theologian, and not quite a politician, not quite a Liberal, and not quite a bigot; doesn't like this and doesn't like that, and is no good to either one side or the other. He will leave behind him some good phrases, and some well-turned sentences, but not a single clear and definite view.

The past month has brought to light some important correspondence of the partisans of the ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany, having for its object the organisation in foreign countries of a reaction in favour of the Grand Duke. One or two persons have been arrested, but from what appears at present the Grand Duke himself has little hopes, and seems himself to be aware that his late subjects prefer their new Government. Naturally the courtiers who have followed him, and who are too much compromised to return home with decency, do as all emigrants do, and hope against hope. The late Duke of Modena has more followers, more money, and a more pertinacious longing for his lost dominions, though, being without sons, he might as well resign himself to live at peace. He, however, hopes less from conspiracy and more from Austria, and before the interview at Warsaw was most urgent with the Emperor of Austria to make a sudden invasion of Central Italy. "Present yourself at Warsaw with a *fait accompli*," said he to the Emperor. The Emperor, however, much as he might admire the notion, did not exactly like to follow this advice, which, to say truth, coming from a monarch without a throne to a monarch who still has one, might be thought to savour a little of the celebrated counsel of the fox that had lost his tail.

GERMANY.

From correspondence dated Berlin, November 3rd, we learn:—

The news of the decease of the Empress Dowager of Russia arrived yesterday in this city. The deceased Empress, eldest daughter of the late King Frederick William III. of Prussia, was born on the 13th July, 1798, and had not completed her sixty-second year. She will be long remembered in Russia for the singular courage which she displayed on the occasion of the sanguinary revolt of the Imperial Guard in 1825, at the accession of the Emperor Nicholas, on the death of his brother, Alexander I. The Princes Charles and Albert will set out to-morrow for St. Petersburg to assist at the interment of their sister, the departed Empress. The Prince Regent will be prevented from accompanying them, in consequence of the cold which he caught in returning from Warsaw on the 26th ult. If it may be permitted to allude to other considerations when speaking of the above melancholy event, I would venture to say that the indisposition of the Prince Regent could never have happened more *apropos* to prevent him from going to St. Petersburg, thus escaping, after the first moments of grief on this mournful occasion had passed, all chance of personal intercourse with the Emperor Alexander, in which Russian propositions not acceded to at Warsaw might perhaps meet with more success when reproduced at the Court of Russia.

By express orders to that effect, all theatres and other places of noisy amusement have been closed, as a token of the public grief in this city.

A great Catholic demonstration is preparing at this moment in all the States of the Germanic Confederation, where the clergy, and, consequently, with them, all the population of their faith, believe that the Pope is really kept as a prisoner in Rome by the French army, which is now master of the capital of the Christian world. The bishops and the high dignitaries of the Church have united in drawing up an address, which will be speedily circulated throughout all the dioceses, and will undoubtedly have an immense number of signatures attached to it, in which an invitation will be given to the Pope and the Sacred College to quit Rome as soon as possible, and to take a temporary refuge in Germany, until the period when he shall be re-established in all his authority and sacred power. With this view the Castle of Wurzburg, in Bavaria, has already been prepared for the reception of his Holiness. It remains to be seen what effect an address of this nature will produce on the mind of the Pope, and whether he will be able to find the means, with or without the permission of Louis Napoleon, of leaving Rome to go and take up a provisional residence in Germany.

Soldiers of different German States lately enrolled in the service of the Pope, who were made prisoners by the Piedmontese during the late contests, and are now discharged, have successively returned to their own country; but it is remarked that at several railway stations a certain number of French agents make offers of advantageous terms to these soldiers to induce them to enrol themselves in the French Foreign Legion, of which there are depots near the German frontiers. It is remarkable, however, that the national feeling among these men has prevented them up to this time from accepting service in the French army.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 30th ult. contain reports of the speech delivered by M. Aparici, in the Congress, on the preceding day, in support of the motion in favour of the Pope, and of the reply of the President of the Council. The former brought forward all the arguments usually employed by the Catholic party to show that the governments of Roman Catholic countries ought to energetically support the Pope in his present strait, and the latter replied that, though the Spanish Government sympathised with his Holiness, it could not send an army to defend him, but that if a European Congress were formed it would to the best of its power protect his interests. The motion was withdrawn. In the same sitting M. Santa Ana complained that though 20 months had passed since the bill on the liberty of the press had been brought in, the committee charged to examine it had not presented its report. A member of the committee, M. Ayala, said that the reason of the delay was that the bill contained upwards of 300 clauses, and that an elaborate examination of them was necessary. One of the journals states that the Queen has strongly pressed her mother Queen Christina to return to Spain and to take up her residence at Barcelona. Some of the journals blame the Government for having allowed the Moors a longer period than was originally stipulated for the payment of the war indemnity.

HOLLAND.

Prince Henry of Holland three days back opened the Chamber in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. In his address the prince stated that the Government, without departing from the monarchical principle, would endeavour to ensure to the country the liberties established by the constitution; that he was opposed to ultra views, and that he trusted to find in the Chamber that moderation which is the essential condition of every representative Government. M. Norbert Metz was elected President of the Chamber.

AMERICA.

The Prince of Wales embarked from Portland on the 21st, for England. The Royal party left Boston in the forenoon, in a special train for Portland, accompanied by Governor Banks, Mayor Lincoln, Hon. Charles Sumner, Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. Anson Burlingame, and other distinguished personages. They reached Portland about 2 o'clock p.m., after receiving the heartiest ovations of Salem, Newburyport, Portsmouth, and other places along the route, and were received by the mayor and councils of the city, and escorted by the military through the principal streets of the city to the wharf built for the accommodation of the Great Eastern, when they embarked amid salvoes of artillery and bursts of martial music. The Prince and his suite, before their departure, expressed themselves in terms of the highest gratification at the manner in which they were treated in the United States.

A statement made by one of the crew of the slaver City of Norfolk, stranded on the Cuban coast, respecting the voyage of that vessel, is interesting. He says:—

"The City of Norfolk sailed from the port of New York on the 5th day of June last, for the purpose, as we were informed, of entering the service of the Government of Venezuela as a transport. The steamer arrived at St. Thomas, the passage occupying ten days, where we remained six days, and discharged a part of the cargo, consisting of tobacco and packages of merchandise apparently, the contents of which were unknown to us. While lying at this port we received on board the steamer 200 tons of coal and 18 large casks, the contents of which were not known by us at the time. We sailed thence for Barcelona, the passage occupying three days, where we took in a quantity of fresh provisions (for the cabin) and an enormous quantity of fresh water for ship's use. Suspicions of wrong were aroused, but again allayed, on account of the nature of our voyage, as a transport, necessarily requiring a larger quantity than as a trader. On the fifth day out of St. Thomas the seamen were ordered below to open the casks abovementioned, and found them to contain rice, beans, &c., besides a number of kegs of spoons, small tin cups, razors, and combs. This circumstance was made the theme of conversation forward, and after mature deliberation, we went to the captain in a body, requesting to be informed of his intentions, and the destination of the ship, upon which he frankly admitted that he was bound for the coast of Africa for the purpose of procuring a cargo of slaves. We expressed to him our decided unwillingness to go, and that he should have informed us of that fact while in the port. He replied that he wished to hear no more from us, ordering us to go to our work, and threatening to starve us into compliance in case of refusal. We made the coast in 36 days, on Sunday, August 12, and embarked 770 slaves, sailed on the same day for a place called San Marino, and on the 10th day out discovered the propeller to be out of order, one of the body pins having worked out. We succeeded in repairing damages by means of a cable taken round the propeller, and stood on under canvas only for 25 days, when we removed the cable and started the engines, which worked as well as usual, excepting that we feared to reverse them. On the morning of October 1 we disembarked and landed the negroes on a small quay, about 18 miles from San Marino, where the captain was persuaded by a fisherman to do so, on account of two or three steamers of war which were on the look out for him. After landing all the negroes the captain, engineers, firemen, and some of the sailors took the steamer and stood out to sea for the purpose of sinking and removing all vestiges of her. They removed the pipe of the fresh water condenser and the bottom of the delivery valve, secured the wheel in a certain position, and abandoned her, standing out to sea under a full head of steam. At daylight the next morning we found the steamer had rounded to and run ashore on the same quay that we had landed on the previous day. The captain, being alarmed, proposed to convey the negroes to the main land in lighters, and, the plan appearing the most feasible, his proposal was at once carried into effect. We had succeeded in removing 108 negroes when a Spanish cruiser hove in sight, and the captain and officers fled to parts unknown, leaving us to look out for ourselves. The cruiser came to anchor, manned her boats, and pulled in for the quay. Our party endeavoured to effect their escape in one of our boats, but in consequence of the overloaded state of the boat were overhauled, and, together with the remaining negroes, transferred to her Catholic Majesty's steamer Isabel, and carried to Havannah, where we were quartered until the evening of the 7th of October, when we were transferred to the United States' steamer Crusader, Lieutenant Commanding J. N. Maffit, and conveyed to Key West, Florida, where we were discharged, after receiving all the courtesy and hospitality that could be rendered."

Information had been obtained from the American expedition in search of Franklin. The captain of a whaler, writing from Cumberland Inlet on the 30th of August, says:—

I saw Captain Buddington of the George Henry, about a week ago. All well on board. John Cud-la-jah, the native Esquimaux, who was returning with him, died of quick consumption three days before the ship made the land. This Cud-la-jah was a native of the West side of Baffin's Bay, about 35 years of age, and had been in the employ of American whalemen about eight years, and was regarded as a noble specimen of his race—manly in his deportment, quick and intelligent. He engaged the friendship of all with whom he was brought in contact. His knowledge of the geography of these icy regions made him useful as a pilot, while his dexterity with harpoon or lance made him an expert seal fisher and whaleman. He was chosen by Mr. Hall to be his guide and companion in the boat journey he proposes to make westward towards Boothia and King William's Land. We sincerely regret that Mr. Hall has lost so valuable and reliable a man from his little company. It was the intention of Mr. Hall, if he found any difficulty in making up his boat's crew on arrival, to stay the ship all winter, inuring himself to the climate and learning the language and habits of the Esquimaux, and, starting early in the spring with a picked crew, to push on his journey. The death of Cud-la-jah may make this intention a fixed determination, and, after wintering with the ship he will leave her and go towards the Pole, exploring, as he advances, the unknown region lying between Cape Willoughby and the entrance to Fury and Hecla Straits. Thence will go westward through the Straits to Boothia and King William's Land, where the relics of Franklin's expedition were discovered by Captain M'Clintock, R.N. At that point Mr. Hall hopes to obtain more information in regard to portions of that expedition."

The overland advices from British Columbia, which are to the 3rd of September, state that the Snake Indians had massacred an entire emigrant train, consisting of 46 persons, 19 of whom were men, the balance women and children. The party were first attacked about 50 miles on the west side of Salmon Falls on the 9th September. The attack lasted about one hour. The Indians then withdrew, and allowed the train to proceed five miles. Then they again attacked them. The fight lasted two days and one night. On the afternoon of the 10th, the Indians had possession of the whole train, with the exception of six men, who, being mounted, escaped. After travelling through the woods for nine days, these six were again attacked, and five of the party killed. A person named Scheiber alone escaped by hiding in the bushes. After travelling seven days without food, he was found in an exhausted condition by some persons, who took him to the Dalles. Of the nineteen males in the party, six were discharged soldiers from Fort Hall. The six men who left on horseback did not leave until the Indians had complete possession of the train; and, from the screams of the women and children, Mr. Scheiber was led to believe that the whole party were butchered.

Law Intelligence.

CHANCERY APPEAL COURT—YESTERDAY.

[Before the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Justice of Appeal.]

Newton v. Newton.

This case which was at hearing the previous day, and the leading points of which we have already published, was resumed at the sitting of the court. The arguments of counsel nearly occupied the entire day. The case stands for judgment.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

His Honour sat at eleven o'clock, and delivered judgment in the case of

Balfin v. Dunne.

This was a preclosure suit, founded on a mortgage, and had been referred to Master Murphy, who, by an order of the 19th May, found that the agreement and deposit of a lease therein mentioned constituted a valid equitable mortgage for the sum due to the petitioner, and declared the same a charge on the mortgaged premises in Dublin, known as the Portobello Hotel. It appeared that by a lease, dated Dec., 1856, the Grand Canal Company demised to Peter Ryan the above hotel for a term of ninety-nine years, at an annual rent of £125. There was no question in the case as regarded the lease. Mr. Ryan entered upon possession of the premises, and carried on the business as a hotelkeeper. Mr. Bulfin (the petitioner) was, and is at present, a wholesale grocer, who, from the time when Ryan commenced his business, supplied him with goods to a large amount. It appeared that in the month of November, 1858, a sum of £570 was due by Ryan to the petitioner, who afterwards consented to a further advance of £225, on condition that Mr. Ryan would grant to him his interest in the premises, with the furniture, &c. Ryan was then delivered goods, and advanced money by the petitioner. Subsequently, Messrs. Rorke and Sons, as agents for the Canal Company, went into possession of the hotel, declaring they had a lien on the premises for £8 7s 4d, costs incurred in the preparation of a lease. The claims of these parties were discharged by the petitioner, and the tenant's side of the lease was handed over by Mr. Ryan to Mr. James Patrick Madden, the attorney of the petitioner, who received, also, the information requisite to enable him to prepare a mortgage. While this mortgage was being prepared, moneys were advanced by the petitioner. On the 10th of January, Ryan called on Mr. Madden, at his office, and received the draught of the mortgage, and, making no objection, carried it away, and did not return. Messrs. Dunne and Bevan, as trustees to Ryan's marriage settlement, having issued a *fi. fa.*, a sale took place, and Mr. Dunne, the respondent, purchased the interest in the lease, and an assignment was executed to him by the sheriff. The question before his honour now was whether there was a valid equitable mortgage of the hotel, as, if so, the purchase by the respondent of the leasehold interest was subject to that mortgage. Counsel on behalf of the petitioner had contended that the deposit was for the purpose of preparing a legal mortgage, and that it therefore could not be taken to be an equitable mortgage.

His Honour stated he was of opinion that the balance of authority on this point was in favour of the proposition, that the deposit of deeds for the preparation of a mortgage was an equitable mortgage, and he should, therefore, affirm the order of the Master.

Friswell v. Streaton.

This case came before the court on appeal from the ruling of the Master (Murphy).

Mr. Serjeant Sullivan (with whom was Mr. J. B. Murphy) appeared on behalf of the Commercial Bank of London, in support of the appeal.

Mr. Serjeant Lawson, (with whom was Mr. Exham) appeared for the petitioners.

The petition was filed in 1857, for the administration of the assets of Mr. Friswell, who was the father of the petitioners. The question (as it appears) concerning which the litigation has arisen between them and their mother, Emma Maria, who had subsequently married Mr. Streaton, was, whether that lady had made an assignment of a judgment for £7,578 to the Commercial Bank in London, which would be upheld by the court. According to a report made in the cause of "Barnwell v. Mountcashel," the late Mr. Friswell was declared entitled to the amount of the judgment. Mr. Friswell died in the year 1856, having made a will, by which he bequeathed his property to his wife, provided she did not marry, and, in the event of her doing so, leaving it to the petitioners. She afterwards became the wife of Mr. Streaton, the respondent, and the question arose as to her title to the judgment under the circumstances of her having married again, and her husband and herself having assigned the same to the Commercial Bank for £2,000, which (it was said by the petitioners) was a sum much below the value. The Master of the Rolls had granted to them (petitioners) an injunction, restraining the respondents from disposing of the judgment, and at a subsequent date the Master, to whom the consideration of the matter had been deferred, made an order dissolving the injunction. But a different order was made in the year 1859, that the injunction be continued, and a notice of the matter was given to the Commercial Bank, who then came in and represented that they had paid about £492 on foot of the assignment of the judgment. The sum of £1,538, which was the balance, had been lodged in the Bank of England, and the disposition of it was dependent upon the decision of the appeal now before the court. It was relied on by the bank that the sale of the judgment was *bona fide*, and further, it was contended, that they were not bound by any proceedings instituted in this country, and should not be called upon to pay the money over again to the petitioners, having already purchased the judgment debt at a fair value. The petitioners, on the other hand, denied the respondent's right to assign the judgment, and alleged that the proceedings in the Rolls Court in England were for the purpose of evading what had been done in Ireland. Under these circumstances the case now came before the court by way of appeal from an order made by Master Murphy, dated July, 1860, to the effect that the Commercial Bank should invest the sum of £1,598 to the credit of the cause, and that thereupon the injunction should be dissolved.

His Honour thought that the difficulty which he had in the case was that, perhaps, in obliging the Commercial Bank to pay a sum of money twice over, he might be acting contrary to natural justice and the principals of equity. If the purchase-money could be transferred from the English to the Irish Court of Chancery, and lodged in the latter to the credit of the cause to abide a result of the hearing, this difficulty might be removed. He was of opinion that the proceedings in the English Court of Chancery had been instituted for the purpose of evading the proceedings in Ireland. He, also, thought that there had been much irregularity in the proceedings which had been taken in the case, but he considered that the steps taken in England, in order to prevent Mrs. Streaton getting the amount for which the judgment debt had been purchased, were rightly instituted.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY.

[Before the full Court.]

The Queen at the prosecution of Mrs. Maria Mathews v Miss Margaret Aylward.

THE KIDNAPPING CASE.

SENTENCE OF THE COURT UPON THE DEFENDANT.

Their lordships having fixed this day for the pronouncing of the sentence of the court upon Miss Margaret Aylward, in the event of the infant Mary Mathews not being produced,

The Chief Justice, addressing Mr. Curran, counsel for the defendant, said—This case stood over at your desire, and we are now ready to proceed to hear you. Is the defendant, Miss Aylward, in court?

Mr. Curran—Her attorney, Mr. Robert Lloyd Kane, I understand, is gone for her, my lord.

The Chief Justice—Is the child in court?

Mr. Brereton, Q.C., counsel for the mother of the infant—No, my lord. We have no intimation or communication whatsoever of the discovery of the child, nor have we been informed where it is.

Mr. Curran—It is right to mention that Miss Aylward considered any further investigation would be useless. She has no means whatsoever of finding out where the child is, and she has her own conscience satisfied that she did not consider what she had done incorrect, but the court having decided otherwise, it is not for her or for me to make any further observation on the matter. She is ready to abide the sentence of the court, and I hope the circumstances will operate in mitigation of punishment.

The Chief Justice—Have you any observations to address to the court, Mr. Brereton?

Mr. Brereton—It is my painful duty to press for sentence in this case. It has now come before the court again, after the fullest and most patient investigation, after every opportunity being given this lady, both by time, able advice, and assistance, of accounting for the child. She has, however, omitted, or pretermitted the opportunity afforded her. There has been no document or affidavit brought forward, except the last statement of my learned friend, in mitigation of the sentence of the court. The observations of Mr. Curran, referring to the denial by Miss Aylward of all knowledge of where the child is, comes rather late. The court have no less than upon two occasions decided that denial was not sufficient, and the lady had ample opportunity of satisfying the court as to any exertions made by her to ascertain where the child was. She has not laid a single matter before the court, throughout the entire of those proceedings, now going on for two years, which would show that she made the slightest exertion to ascertain where the child has been taken to. If ever there was a case in which the strong arm of the law was required to teach other persons a lesson, and deter them from taking such a course, it is the present case. A mother has been deprived of her child. The thing has been done in the most flagrant and open manner, in defiance of all law, justice, right, and reason; and no matter what the position of this lady may be, the more respectable she is, the more one is inclined to fear.

Mr. Curran—Not having put in any affidavits in mitigation of punishment, I don't think it is open to my learned friend to indulge in this course of invective against the lady. He has filed no affidavit in aggravation of punishment. I have filed none in mitigation, but leave the matter altogether in the hands of the court.

The Chief Justice—You are quite right. He is not at liberty to use invective without foundation, but he is at liberty to observe upon matters which the court have already decided, and I take it that as you had a right to make observations either founded on an affidavit or founded on the matters before the court, so on, the other hand, the counsel for the prosecution, as I may call it, are entitled to make observations in aggravation, founded on, and supported by, the matters appearing before the court.

Mr. Curran—Then, of course, you will permit me to make observations afterwards my lord.

The Chief Justice—No, you cannot make any observations.

Mr. Brereton—The course adopted by your lordship was strictly according to precedent. So far from indulging in invective, I am not aware I said anything deserving of that name. I am observing simply upon the matters which appeared in the affidavit. This lady has not shown the court that she used any exertion, and the court have come to the conclusion that though she may not have known of the abstraction of the child, yet she was privy to it. I most respectfully submit that the arm of the law should be extended to prevent persons in her position from acting in such a manner. I leave the case now in the hands of the court, confident that justice, even with mercy, will be administered.

The Chief Justice—If any observations which have been made by Mr. Brereton appears to you, Mr. Curran, to require any comments, you can make them.

Mr. Curran—I am obliged to the court for giving me that opportunity. I have to say nothing more than this—that my learned friend Mr. Brereton has dwelt on this fact—that we did not come forward with any affidavit to show the court that we had made any effort to procure the child. Under my advice no affidavit was prepared, and I did not intend to make any observations, for I considered it might be regarded as trifling with the court to make any such affidavit. Miss Aylward had fully stated in her former affidavits, that she had made every exertion to find where the child was, but was unable to procure it. Unfortunately for her the child passed through her hands, and she could not find out where the girl was taken to, nor could she inform the court in any way concerning it. She has denied, in the fullest and strongest terms, her participation, in any way whatsoever, in the abstraction of the child, or her connivance or knowledge of where the child was taken to. The only affidavit, therefore, that she could make would be one reiterating the facts set forth in the other affidavits. She has, unfortunately, been held to be legally responsible for the production of the child, although she was obeying what she considered to be the dying injunction of the father. There were no means left her whatsoever of producing the child, nor were any means likely to present themselves. Upon the grounds of her being morally innocent of abstracting the child—I don't say legally innocent—I have come forward to make the simple observation which I made in the opening of this case—namely, that I hope and trust her denial of all participation will be taken into merciful consideration in adjudication upon her case.

The Chief Justice—Is this lady in court?

Mr. Curran—If Miss Aylward is in court, let her come forward.

It was ascertained the defendant was outside the court, and it was directed she should be sent for.

Their lordships then retired to consider the sentence, and Miss Aylward shortly afterwards appeared, and took a seat at the side bar.

The judges having come into court,

The Clerk of the Crown, addressing the defendant—"Stand up to receive the judgment of the court."

The defendant did so.

THE SENTENCE.

The Lord Chief Justice, addressing her, said—Margaret Aylward, the court, upon the last day you appeared here, upon consideration of all that was offered by your answers to the interrogatories which gave you an opportunity of explaining or of excusing, if there were any excuse, for the contempt with which you stand charged in disobeying the authority of this court, by which you were ordered to produce the child, which it appears had come to your possession, and which was under your control, the court are of opinion that you are guilty of a contempt of its jurisdiction. I have deliberately considered this day, after hearing what was offered on your behalf, the sentence which it is our duty to pronounce for that contempt. The sentence of the court is, that you be committed to prison for six calendar months, and that you pay the costs of all these proceedings. You, therefore, stand committed. The prison to which the court directs that you should be sent is the Richmond Bridewell, to which are sent all persons committed from the Court of Queen's Bench.

The Clerk of the Crown—Call the Sheriff of the city of Dublin?

The sub-sheriff appeared, and the prisoner was given into custody.

The Chief Justice said, in reply to an observation of Mr. Brereton's, that the order of the court was that she should pay the costs of all the proceedings. [The costs cannot be less than £400, as the proceedings have extended over two years.]

Mr. Curran—I don't know whether your lordship would make any change in the order, as regards the prison to which she is to be sent. The City Marshalsea is the usual place to send persons committed for contempt, because the rules and discipline of Richmond Bridewell are very inconvenient, rigid, and severe for a lady in her position. Your lordships would not wish to inflict upon her any unnecessary inconvenience. The usual place for persons committed for contempt was the Marshalsea or the Kilmainham prison, where there was good air. She was a delicate person, and at the Richmond prison would be subject to unpleasant discipline and inferior diet.

Mr. Justice Hayes said that while she was under the attachment, the Marshalsea was the place for her detention; but the case now assumed a criminal character, and she was under sentence. In the case of the Queen v. O'Conell, and other persons, they were sent to the Richmond Bridewell.

Mr. Curran—There the prisoner was not sentenced for contempt. That was a criminal case.

Mr. Justice Hay's—This court can commit a party to any prison in Ireland, but it is usual, when under sentence, to commit them to the Richmond Bridewell. In the case of Æneas M'Dowell, and also in the case of the Queen v. O'Connell the prisoner. were committed to the Richmond Bridewell.

Mr. Curran—Not for contempt, my lord. They were charged with a criminal and specific offence; but this lady is simply committed for being in contempt of the order of this court.

The Chief Justice—You cannot forget what Lord Campbell said in reference to an offence of this sort, that when he found the prisoner persevering in contempt, he thought it his duty to inflict *condign* punishment. That is the species of punishment he thought proper to inflict.

Mr. Curran—But, my lord, under the circumstances of this case, when the lady had done all she could to exculpate herself and satisfy the law, the court would not place her in a prison where she would be precluded from obtaining the necessaries of life, and where she would be compelled to take the prison diet.

Mr. Brereton—So she ought.

Mr. Curran—It would be very severe, and I am sure your lordships would not wish to inflict upon her a punishment so severe, when it is open to your lordships to send her to any prison in Ireland. I would ask that she should be sent to the Marshalsea, where she can maintain herself, and be provided with a proper sleeping apartment.

The Chief Justice—The sentence which the court think it right to impose, in the exercise of both mercy and judgment, is punishment, and not simply a committal; it is a criminal proceeding now, and the Richmond Bridewell is the prison to which the court is in the habit of sending persons so committed.

Mr. Justice Hayes—I would be very sorry to commit this lady to a prison where she would be treated with cruelty; but recollect, Mr. Curran, that the Richmond Bridewell is a prison regulated by the Board of Superintendence, and if there is anything illegal or cruel in the conduct of its officers, the Board of Superintendence will regulate it. How can we say that this is a prison where rigid austerities are inflicted?

Mr. Curran—I did not say that. I said its discipline was severe.

Mr. Justice Hayes—I don't understand why there should be indulgences in one prison and austerities in another.

Mr. Curran—They are more severe there than in the Marshalsea. That is the only reason I suggested the Marshalsea. It is conveniently situate in the city, where the lady could supply herself with proper food, and be provided with proper apartments. I would appeal to the merciful feelings of the court to make the order in this case.

The Chief Justice—The sentence has been pronounced, and remains as it is.

Miss Aylward was subsequently removed in custody, and conveyed to the Richmond Bridewell.

Thus ends the case of Mary Matthews, a kidnapped infant. Counsel for the prosecution—Mr. Brereton, Q.C., and Mr. Ralph; attorney, Mr. John Martin, T.C. Counsel for the defendant—Mr. John A. Curran; attorney, Mr. R. D. Kane.

The Queen, at the prosecution of Mrs. Sherwood, v. Thomas James M'Robins.

MORE KIDNAPPING.

Mr. Henry Devitt, pursuant to notice, moved on behalf of the defendant in this case that he should be discharged from custody, on the ground that he had been arrested under a writ of attachment for being concerned, as alleged, in the abstraction of the Sherwood children, and had since remained in custody, owing to the neglect of the prosecutor in taking any step for the purpose of having the defendant regularly committed, and exhibiting to him interrogatories enabling him to answer them and purge his contempt, if possible. He submitted the prosecutors had been guilty of gross laches, as the initiative lay upon them to take some steps in the matter to enable the defendant to purge his contempt, and not leave him in jail for five months in a position in which he was powerless.

The Chief Justice said that might be a ground of action, but he did not think it sufficient ground on which to base a motion for the discharge of the defendant. He had now been brought into court under the attachment.

Mr. Devitt said his motion simply was, that the defendant should be discharged from custody by reason of the laches of the prosecutor, in not giving him an opportunity of purging his contempt, by exhibiting the interrogatories as he (Mr. Devitt) apprehended they were bound to do. That was the proposition for which he contended, and there were several authorities in support of it. The learned counsel cited several cases which, he contended, went to support his view.

Mr. Brereton, Q.C., opposed the motion, and insisted upon the committal of the defendant. The prosecutors were guilty of no laches, and he never heard a more monstrous proposition than to ask to have the defendant discharged on such grounds.

The Chief Justice said that when a party was arrested under an attachment, the prosecutor might either apply to the court to have him committed, or the party himself might make the application.

Mr. Justice O'Brien said that, even supposing Mr. Devitt's client had a good cause of complaint against somebody, he was still under contempt and liable to be committed.

Mr. Brereton said that such a motion was without precedent.

Mr. Justice Hayes said the law helped those that helped themselves, and if the defendant chose to remain in custody for five months, the prosecutor could not help that.

The Chief Justice said the only point in the case was, whether the defendant, under the circumstances, was entitled to be discharged.

Mr. Devitt said there was no case in the books where a defendant, under the circumstances of the present case, was kept five months in custody without being brought up and committed.

After some further discussion,

The Court refused the motion; the question as to costs to abide the final result of the case.

It was then arranged that the defendant should be allowed out on his procuring bail, himself in £100 and two sureties in £50, until interrogatories would be exhibited to him. The same rule was made as regards the O'Connors, who are also concerned in the case.

Mr. Walsh, solicitor, obtained leave from the court to bring up, this morning, from the Four Courts' Marshalsea, an old woman and her granddaughter, who are in custody since last term, under an attachment, they having been concerned in the removal of the Sherwood children in a covered car, and so baffling the court. Mr. Walsh said he thought something might be done to procure bail for them until interrogatories would be exhibited, and they might purge their contempt.

The court was densely crowded during the day, and the above cases appeared to create considerable interest.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—YESTERDAY.

[Before the full Court.]

The Corporation of Dublin v. the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert.

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., obtained a conditional order on the part of the defendant, to have the verdict which was found, under the direction of the Lord Chief Justice, for the plaintiffs on one of the issues, changed, pursuant to leave reserved, into a verdict for the defendant, or for a new trial.

Hartnett v. Lever.

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C. (with whom was Mr. Curtis), applied for conditional order for a new trial in this case, which was tried at the last Waterford Assizes, before the Chief Baron. The action was brought by the plaintiff, who, with his wife and two children were passengers from New York to Galway, on board the Indian Empire, against Mr. Orrell Lever, as the proprietor of that vessel. The plaintiff's case was that the defendant, or his agent's had contracted with him for the conveyance of himself, his wife, and his children, from New York to Galway, for seventy-five dollars, and that they were to be also supplied with food and wholesome provisions during the entire of the voyage. The plaintiff alleged a breach of the contract, in these two particulars—first, that the provisions were of such an inferior description as to cause, the illness of himself and his family; and, secondly, that they had been landed in Broadhaven, in place of Galway. The defendant traversed the contract, and then pleaded that it was made subject to the condition that in the case of the loss or detention of the vessel during the voyage by the accidents of the sea, no liability of any kind should attach to him; that before the breaches alleged by the plaintiff occurred, and whilst they continued, the vessel was detained by contrary and unexpected winds, in consequence of which the provisions became bad and short; and that for the safety of the passengers the vessel put into Broadhaven. Counsel relied on the fact that, as there was no direct traverse of the allegation in the summons and the plaint of the badness of the provisions, and as it had been admitted there was good weather for eight days, the judge should have directed a verdict for the plaintiff on the issue, whether that plea was true in substance and in fact.

The Chief Justice intimated that he did not consider that the verdict had for the defendant should be disturbed on the ground stated by counsel.

Mr. Armstrong said he had behind a better point. The plaintiff claimed special damages for his work and labour. He was obliged to work at the pumps, and had his thumb nearly chopped off while he was so employed. The jury had assessed contingent damages to the amount of one farthing.

Chief Justice—Have you any authority on the point that a man who worked on board a vessel to save himself is entitled to be paid?

Mr. Armstrong said it was plain the court was against him, therefore he would not press the case further.

The conditional order was accordingly refused.

Dexter v. Hayes.

This was a motion for a new trial. The action was brought by the plaintiff, who is the butter weigher of the town of Tipperary, for an alleged interference with his office by the defendant and several others. It appeared that the defendant and several other merchants set up what they insisted was a private weighhouse for their own convenience. They admitted they had received money for weighing butter, but that it was exclusively from parties from whom they purchased butter. The judge, at the trial, refused to direct the jury for the defendants on this point, and it was upon this refusal and other legal points reserved that counsel now applied for a conditional order for a new trial.

The Court granted a rule *nisi*.

Counsel—Messrs. J. E. Walsh, Q.C., and Byrne.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

[Before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron, the Hon Baron Fitzgerald, and the Hon. Baron Hughes.]

King v. the Promoter Life Assurance Company.

Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C., on behalf of the defendants, applied to the court for a conditional order for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict had for the plaintiff before the Chief Baron, who tried the case, was against evidence, and against the weight of evidence, and also on the ground that illegal evidence had been received. Our readers may remember from the reports which appeared of the case during its trial, that it was an action brought to recover the amount of a policy of insurance.

The Court granted the motion.

Naghten v. The Midland Great Western Railway Company.

Mr. Robinson, Q.C., on the part of the plaintiff, applied to the court for a conditional order to set aside the verdict which had been directed for the defendants at the last Galway Summer Assizes by Judge Christian, and to enter a verdict for the plaintiff. The action was one of ejectment on the title.

The application was granted.

Vaughan v. the Cork and Youghal Railway Company.

In this case Serjeant Sullivan obtained a rule *nisi* that the verdict had for the plaintiff at the last Cork Assizes be set aside. The ground on which the motion was made was that of misdirection on the part of the learned judge before whom the case had been tried. The action was brought under Lord Campbell's Act, to recover compensation for the death of a near relative of the plaintiff, owing to an accident with which he met on the company's line of railway.

Cooke v. Donnelly.

In this case, which was an action of ejectment on the title tried at the last assizes for the county of Kerry,

Mr. Leahy, Q.C., applied to the court for, and obtained, a rule *nisi*, to set aside a nonsuit, and enter a verdict for the plaintiff, pursuant to leave reserved by Judge Hayes.

Evanson v. Godson.

In this case counsel sought a conditional order to set aside the verdict of £260 obtained for the plaintiff at the last Cork Assizes.

Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Q.C., made the motion on the grounds of misdirection on the part of the learned judge, the reception of illegal evidence, and that the finding on the third issue to each of the four special counts was against evidence, and the weight of evidence.

Motion granted.

Browne v. Sullivan.

Mr. Charles Barry, Q.C., on behalf of the plaintiff, obtained a rule *nisi* in this case to set the finding of the jury for the defendant at the last Limerick Assizes aside. The action was brought for the obstruction of an alleged right of way. The grounds of this application were misdirection, the reception of illegal evidence, and the discovery of fresh evidence.

Dickson v. Grier.

Mr. Henderson, Q.C., on behalf of the plaintiff, applied for a conditional order for a new trial in this case. The action was one of ejectment for the obstruction of a water course, and had been tried before the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, at the last Tyrone Assizes, when a verdict was returned for the defendants.

The motion was granted.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.

[Before Judge Berwick.]

In re John Tracey.

The bankrupt was a window blind manufacturer, and a builder, in Harcourt-street. The meeting was for proof of debts and choice of assignee. Mr. James Fagan, Brunswick-street, was appointed assignee.

Agent to the commission—Mr. Goff.

In re Roger Kirkland.

The bankrupt was a trader in Ballinasloe. The meeting was for surrender and choice of assignee. Mr. Thomas M'Donnell, Great Strand-street, was chosen assignee. The bankrupt was examined at considerable length, with reference to some property which was alleged to have been removed.

Agent to the commission—Mr. Johnston.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY—YESTERDAY.

[Before Judge Kelly.]

The Ceres, of Belfast.

This cause of collision was resumed this morning, when the evidence on the part of the defendants was closed.

Dr. Todd then addressed the court on the entire case of the defendants' vessel.

Dr. Elrington replied generally on the part of the petitioners.

Judge Kelly then addressed Captains Abbot, R.N., and Crosby, opening to them the several points of the case as relied on by both parties, and concluded a minute investigation of the evidence by condensing the portion of it upon which their nautical experience was invited to assist him, in the four following questions:—

First—Assuming the case put forward and relied upon by the defendants to have been proved, did the Ceres take timely and efficient measures to avoid the collision? Second—Did the Hero contribute in any, or in what way, if any, to the collision? Third—Under the circumstances proved by the Hero, was she justified in holding her course until the moment she ported. Fourth—To what do you attribute the collision, and to which vessel, if not to both, is the fault to be referred?

After a conference in chamber of three quarters of an hour, on the assessors returning with him into court,

Judge Kelly said—We have agreed, without any reservation, upon the following replies to the questions I have put:—namely, to the first—that the Ceres did not take timely and efficient measures, as she should have let fly her boom sheet to have assisted her port helm. To the second—that the Hero was justified, and acted correctly in holding her course. And to the fourth—That the collision is to be attributed to the Ceres in not having ported her helm in sufficient time, or assisting that manoeuvre by letting run her boom-sheet. I therefore pronounce the defendants to have been in fault, and liable to the petitioners for the damages consequent upon the collision, together with costs. The assessment of those damages to be gone into on a future day.

Advocates for the petitioners—Dr. Townsend and Dr. Elrington. For the Ceres—Dr. Ratcliff, Q.C., and Dr. Todd.

Proctor for the petitioners—The Queen's Proctor. For the Ceres—Mr. Richardson.

LANDED ESTATES COURT—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Longfield.)

CITY OF DUBLIN.

In the matter of the estate of Charles Hunt, Esq., owner and petitioner.

Lot 1—Consisting of the dwelling-house and premises known as Nos. 33, 34, 35, and 36, on the west side of Dawson-st., in the parish of St. Anne, and city of Dublin, held under a lease for ever, dated 7th day of March, 17?8, at the yearly rent of £15, late Irish currency. This lot was sold subject to two life annuities of £46 3s 1d for the lives of the owners, two surviving sisters, aged respectively 62 and 57 years. The annual profit rent, deducting these annuities, amounted to £54 3s 10d. Mr. R. O'Brien purchased for £1,610.

Lot 2—Consisting of the dwelling house and premises, 23, east side of Eustace-street, in the parish of St. Andrew, and city of Dublin, held with lot No 3, under a fee farm grant, bearing date, 17th July, 1860. Profit rent £43 9s 11d. Messrs. W. and J. Wright, purchased at £720.

Lot 3—Consisting of the dwellinghouse and premises, 22, east side of Eustace-street, held under like tenure; yearly profit rent, £42 11s 6d. Mr. O'Brien purchased for £635.

Lot 4—Consisting of the dwellinghouse and premises, east side of Eustace-street, held under a fee farm grant, bearing date 24th day of July, 1860; profit rent, £41 5s 1½d. The same gentleman purchased for £570.

Lot 5—Consisting of a lot of ground, with dwellinghouse and premises, No. 76, west side of Aungier-street, in the parish of St. Peter, and city of Dublin, held in fee; yearly rent, £18 9s 2d. Mr. Francis Wrenn purchased for £305.

Lot 6—Consisting of a lot of ground, with dwellinghouse and premises, 78, west side of Aungier-street, held in fee; yearly rent, £6 15s 8d. Mr. Charles Bayly, in trust, purchased for £115.

Lot 7—Consisting of dwellinghouse and premises, 79 and 80, west side of Aungier-street, and south side of Stephen-street, held in fee; yearly rent, £52 10s. Mr. John Finlayson purchased for £705.

Lot 8—A fee-farm rent of £7 1s 4d under the renewable Leasehold Commission Act, payable out of the lot of ground, with dwellinghouse and premises, No. 13, south side of Stephen-street. Mr. Bloomfield purchased for £145.

Lot 9—A fee-farm rent of £5 14s 9d, payable out of a plot of ground, No. 14, on the south side of Stephen-street, with dwellinghouse and premises thereon. Mr. Richard Wilson purchased for £85.

Lot 10—Consisting of lot or parcel of ground situate on the southernmost side of Stephen-street, with the dwellinghouse and messuage thereon, known as No. 15, Stephen-street, held in fee at the yearly rent of £6 2s 9d. Mr. Bloomfield bought at £105.

Lot 11—Consisting of two lots or pieces of ground joining together on the southernmost side of Stephen-street, with the dwellinghouses, 16 and 17, held in fee, at the yearly rent of £18 16s 11d. Mr. Richard Wilson purchased for £235.

Lot 12—Consisting of the lot or piece of ground on the southernmost side of Stephen-street, with the dwellinghouse No. 18, held in fee, at the yearly rent of £6 9s 2d. Mr. Lawder purchased for £95.

Lot 13—Consisting of a piece or plot of ground, with the dwellinghouse and premises No. 19, south side of Stephen-street, held in fee, at the yearly rent of £18 9s 2d. Mr. John M'Dermott purchased for £280.

Lot 14—A fee farm rent of £40 5s, late Irish currency payable out of a plot of ground on the east side of Grafton-street, whereon are the houses 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38, Grafton-street, and the houses from 29 to 33, South Anne-street. Profit rent, £18 18 1d. Mr. Briscoe bought at £235.

Lot 15—A fee farm rent of £22, late currency, payable out of a plot of ground on the east site of Grafton-street, whereon are situate the houses from 39 to 42. Mr. Grant purchased for £425.

Lot 16—Consisting of a plot of ground in South Stable-lane, or Golding's-ride, near Anne-street, and also another piece or plot of ground in South Stable-lane, with workshop in possession of Mr. Luke Dillon, and warehouse in possession of Mr. Thomas Johnston, held in fee farm, at a yearly rent of £12. Mr. M'Cully bought for £205.

Lot 17—Consisting of a plot of ground, with dwellinghouse and premises thereon, situate No. 27, south side of South Anne-street, held in fee farm; yearly rent, £37 17s. Mr. Tyndall purchased for £555.

Lot 18—A fee farm rent of £24 10s, late currency, payable out of a plot of ground, on which are situate the premises No. 28, on the south side of South Anne-street; yearly rent £22 12s 4d. Mr. R. E. Grady purchased for £410.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.

In the matter of Margaret Sheill, widow, and Grace Julia Sheill, spinster, owner and petitioners.

This property consisted of one lot, and was described as part of the lands of Gortumlon, containing 94a 2r 6p statute measure, held in fee; yearly profit rent £71 19s 7d.

There being only £1000 offered, the sale was adjourned.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

In the matter of the estate of Edward Meares, assignee of George Dowdall, a bankrupt, owner and petitioner.

Lot 1. Part of the lands of Ballyglassan, and also part of the Lacken, held under a fee farm grant, and consisting of 554a 0r 7p statute measure. Nett profit rent, £395 3s 11d.

Sale adjourned for want of bidders.

Lot 2. The lands of Pa?napark, held under a *toties quoties* lease, consisting of 100a 0r 26p statute measure. Nett profit rent, £45 19s 2½d. Mr. John Fox purchased, in trust, for £740.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

In the matter of the estate of the Rev. Spencer Walsh and several others, owners: *ex parte* the Rev. E. Walsh and Eleanor Slator, petitioners.

One lot, consisting of the town and lands of Tyron and Aughnaboy, 215a 3r 20p statute measure; nett profit rent, £166 8s 10d. Dr. Nicholas M'Cann, London, purchased for £4,000.

CO. WICKLOW.

In the matter of the estate of Hugh Butler Faulkner, a minor, owner; *ex parte* Richard Charles Faulkner, petitioner.

One lot, described as the lands of Upper and Lower Cronosallagh, held under lease of lives renewable for ever, containing 315a. 1r. 2p. statute measure. Nett profit rent, £280 14s. 1d. Mr. Ralph Scott, purchased for £1,500.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

In the matter of the estate of Henry James Lynch, owner; *Exparte*, Mary Lynch, petitioner.

The lands of Corigue, containing 74a. 3r. 30p. statute measure, held in fee. Profit rent, £118 5s. Mr. Joseph Kinsley purchased for £3,160.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

John Brady was brought up in custody of Police-constable 25 G, charged with offering for pawn in an office in Thomas-street, on Monday, two clothes brushes, for which he failed to account. The brushes were subsequently identified by a party as having been stolen from her shop in Charles-street.—He was sent for trial at the sessions.

Mary Anne Murphy was brought up in custody, charged with stealing a watch and guard chain, the property of one James Soley, at Leary's-place. The prisoner went to a neighbouring woman and borrowed the key of her hall door and some matches, and then went up to the prosecutor's cottage and entered it. The watch was found that evening in a pawn-office, and the prisoner was identified as the party who pledged it.—She was sent for trial at the city sessions.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE.—YESTERDAY.

Michael Murray was brought up in custody of the police, charged with violently assaulting his wife, Julia, on Monday night. The parties, it appears, live at Arbour-hill. The woman, at present, lies dangerously ill in the hospital.—The prisoner was remanded.

Michael M'Cann, of the 60th Rifles, was brought up in custody of 166 C, charged with being drunk and disorderly, and with having assaulted the constable, on Monday night.—He was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Patrick Fay, a cabman, was brought up in custody of Police-constable 17 C, charged under the following circumstances:—The constable deposed that between five and six o'clock on Monday evening, his attention was attracted by a crowd in Lower Sackville-street; on going over, he found two cabs standing in the street, in one of which there was a man name Patrick Inglesby sitting, who told him that Fay, who was in charge of the other cab, had broken his leg by wilfully running the wheel of his cab over him; witness spoke to the prisoner, who denied that he had run over the man, or that he knew anything about his leg being broken; witness conveyed both parties to the station-house, where the prisoner said to Inglesby, in witness' hearing, "It was your own fault, it was the wheel of your own cab that crossed your leg, not my cab; what right had you to look for that job and I the first car on the hazard, and you not belonging to the hazard at all?" To which Inglesby replied, "that he was called upon." Inglesby was then conveyed to Jervis-street hospital, where he now lies.—The prisoner was remanded.

Irish Fairs.

MONAGHAN FAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5.—Considering the size of our fair to-day, we had an average amount of business. The stock was rather inferior to the generality of that exhibited at this fair, and buyers for such descriptions were rather scarce. The following quotations show the prices obtained:—Beef, prime, from 50s to 55s per cwt; mediocre, from 45s to 50s per cwt; inferior, from 40s to 45s per cwt. Dry cattle, from £5 10s to £8 each—good supply; stores, from £5 to £9 each, according to age and quality; milkers and springers in good demand at from £9 10s to £13 and £14 each; strippers sold at from £5 to £7 each. Sheep Fair—Not many lots exhibited. All disposed of. Best sheep exhibited brought 45s each; hoggets brought from 25s to 32s 6d each; mutton rated at from 5½d to 7½d per lb. In the pig fair there was a good supply. Bacon brought from 56s to 60s per cwt. Stores sold from 24s to 50s each; small pigs, at from 7s 6d to £1 each; good buying.

CLARA FAIR.

This fair, held on Thursday last, was well supplied with stock, but buyers did not attend in such numbers as usual, owing in a great measure to the fairs which were held in adjacent counties on the same day. Three year old heifers brought from £10 to £13; two year olds from £8 to £11; milch cows were much sought after. The sheep fair was unusually dull for the want of buyers; ewes sold at prices varying from 32s to 43s, according to quality; lambs brought from 25s to 31s. Fat pigs were sold at the rate of 55s per cwt.; choice ewes brought 58s; bonhams were cheap.—*From a Correspondent.*

INSTANCE OF HONESTY.—The husband of a poor woman, now residing in America, about sixteen years since, left this country for America with his wife, being at the time indebted to a butter merchant in Cork in the sum of £16. Several years passed, during which the debt was almost forgotten on the part of the merchant. In the interim the husband of the woman died, and she was left comparatively destitute, with a considerable family to support. By strenuous exertions, however, she managed to get on, and now, at the end of 16 years' has succeeded in obtaining somewhat favourable prospects. One of her first acts, on the accession of anything like good fortune, was to write to Ireland for a statement of the balance due by her deceased husband, which on account of her address not being enclosed, and the account being almost forgotten, the gentleman to whom the sum was owed could not furnish. About three months since, however, a second letter came, re-demanding an account of the sum due, and enclosing the address. The account having been furnished, by the last mail a third letter was received enclosing £4, and containing a promise to forward the remaining twelve at a very early period. The gentleman to whom the debt was due, thinking it his duty to make public such a rare instance of honesty, has himself furnished us with these facts.—*Cork Examiner.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Lowness of Spirits, Hypochondriacism, Insanity.—These formidable diseases are usually caused by a disordered condition of one or more of the digestive organs, and most deplorably commence at the meridian of life. The distressing symptoms need no enumeration; they are known in some degree to the wisest and best of mankind, as well as the weakest. Whenever the liver, stomach, and kidneys are roused, the morbid feelings and ideas vanish; to effect this happy result nothing more is needed than friction over these organs with Holloway's Ointment, while his Pills are likewise taken. The change of thought is immediate, happy, and lasting. Those whom these have cured confess that their influence over the mind is magical.

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Nine doors from Sackville-street.

BIRTHS.

Fox—November 5, at Park-hill House, Clapham, the Hon. Mrs. Augustus Lane Fox, of a son.

Ruth—November 4, at 52, Montague-square, the wife of C. H. F. Ruth, M.A., of a daughter.

Swabey—November 4, at 45, Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, the wife of Frederick Swabey, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Radford and Singleton—November 3, at St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, by the Rev. Henry F. Radford, rector of Broughton Astley, Leicestershire, Captain Fredk. Radford, of the Royal Dragoons, youngest son of Henry Radford, Esq., of Atherstone, Warwickshire, to Constance Frances, second daughter of Henry C. Singleton, Esq., of Aclare House, county Meath.

Wilson and Ilse—November 3, at St. Peter's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. Charles Fleury, D.D., chaplain of the Molyneux Asylum, George R. Wilson, Lieutenant 2nd Royal Cheshire Regiment, only son of James Wilson, of Dargan-terrace, in the county of Dublin, Esq., to Kate Harriett, eldest daughter of Henry J. Ilse, of Leinster-road, in said county, Esq.

DEATHS.

Fosberry—Oct. 31, in Blennerville, in the 38th year of his age, George Fosberry, Esq., formerly of Curragh Bridge, Limerick, and nephew of the first Sir William Godfrey, Kilcoleman Abbey, county Kerry.

Watson—Nov. 3, at his residence, Aberdeen, in the prime of life, and after a few days' illness, John Watson, Esq., most sincerely and deservedly regretted.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, NOV. 6.—ARRIVED.—Frederick, Dantzic, timber and sleepers; De Brus, Bordeaux, general cargo; Trader, Carlisle, alabaster; Royal William, Liverpool, goods; Temora, London, goods; Hibernia, Holyhead, goods; Havelock, Glasgow, goods—23 colliers.

SAILED.—Despatch, Chester, oats; Hope, Chester, mill dust; Adelaide, Glasgow, lead; Greyhound, Plymouth, salt cake; Hercules, Holyhead, do do; Hibernia, Holyhead, goods; Calypso, goods; Royal William, Liverpool, goods.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—Nov. 7.

Morning, 4h 56m. | Evening, 5h 15m.

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